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MEMORIA PHILOSOPHICA.

MEMORIA PHILOSOPHICA;

OR,

History, Chronology,

GEOGRAPHY, ASTRONOMY, POETRY, PROSE, LANGUAGE, &c.

TREATED

ON PRINCIPLES BEST ADAPTED TO RETENTION

IN THE

MEMORY.

BY I. R. GAYTON.

Illustrated with Plates.

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PREFACE.

THE principles on which this work proceeds have been often brought to the test of experiment; it is so easy to repeat that test, and the subject so well deserves investigation, that it behoves the dubious to satisfy themselves, and the Author cordially invites to the closest examination. The work is rendered very practical, and is particularly calculated to abridge elementary studies and to secure attainments made. It has been a considerable time in hand; but good wine is not injured by keeping, and it is hoped that this has undergone improvement: much labor has been devoted to it, not to swell the volume, but to reduce and turn to pleasure and profit the most onerous tasks of memory.

*** *Extract from the Morning Herald, Aug. 20, 1824, respecting a Lecture at Dr. Duncan's Academy, Hammersmith.*

"Mr. G. gave proof of the qualities of the system by committing to memory, in five minutes, thirty figures, put down at random, not merely repeating them in succession, but permitting himself to be dodged. He made several [of his auditors] repeat chronological and other facts, which he said proved that they could acquire the chronology of the kings of England, their names, times of succession, traits of character, duration of reign, &c. in the course of two hours."

LINES,

Written for the Lecture at Sackville Street.

ETERNAL source of grace and truth,
  Refresh with purest streams the soul,
And safely guide enquiring youth,
  Where living waters ceaseless roll.

From guilt and sin, Lord Jesus, save:
  Redeem to God th' immortal mind;
And on our MEM'RIES deep engrave
  JEHOVAH, *ever great and kind!*

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INTRODUCTION.

THE value and importance of memory is universally acknowledged: it is a subject interesting in all conditions of life. Without it, how could knowledge be attained in history, science, or religion? Memory is the store-house of the mind, and contains all its treasures of learning and experience. In vain would those treasures abound in nature and religion, and in vain should we toil to collect them, if they were lost as soon as obtained; if the ever-acquiring mind of man was not endued with a capacity to accumulate its attainments.

Various are the gratifications connected with this gift of divine bounty; one is touched by the Poet—

> " Rise, hallow'd Milton, rise and say,
> " How at thy gloomy close of day:
> " How, when deprest by age, beset with wrongs;
> " When fall'n on evil days and evil tongues;
> " When darkness brooding on thy sight,
> " Exil'd the sovereign lamp of light:
> " Say, what could then one cheering hope diffuse,
> " What friends were thine,—save *memory* and the muse."

By this talent the lawyer is prepared with statutes and precedents—the physician, with suitable and tried remedies—the philosopher, with principles and experiments—the politician, with the archives, laws, and conduct of nations—the

divine and the christian, with the sacred testimony, the sword of the spirit, and manifold instructions in righteousness. By it the substance of volumes perused is revolved in the mind—the traveller beholds again the countries he has visited—the warrior recites his conflicts—and numberless felicities are repeated, almost *ad infinitum*.

To the memory, in common with every thing human, infirmity and imperfection attach. Those who have applied themselves to study know how difficult it is to prevent a variety of things escaping from it, and how little comparatively is kept with *distinctness* in the mind.

We say with *distinctness*, for we may obtain considerable information, and be in a great measure deprived of the benefit thereof, through confusion and deficiency of arrangement. If we refer to a fact in the history of a nation, and are unacquainted with the state of the world or of contiguous countries at the time of its occurrence, we are looking at a spot around which broods mist and perplexity; and events are frequently rendered widely different in their character by contemporary circumstances. On these grounds the dates and epochs of history, the longitudes and latitudes of geography, and the classification of different sciences, although they might appear to many dry and unprofitable subjects, are of the highest value and utility.

Expedients have been adopted to render such points permanent in the mind, to assist the memory and prevent its failures. Their usefulness would be obvious, if no more could be said for them than that they abridge the time and labour required for the elements of knowledge. These are the least pleasing parts of study. They frequently engross the whole of an individual's exertions. In proportion as the labor devoted to them is diminished, it can be applied to subjects of greater intrinsic importance. The extension of such contrivances becomes increasingly necessary now that learning is so diffused. Free-schools, the plans of Lancaster and Bell, and Societies, are in operation for the instruction

of every class, leading us to anticipate a day when men in general shall be much more enlightened; the games in which so much time is wasted shall be laid aside, and the mechanic and the peasant shall trace in the page of history the grand march of providential dispensations and the manifest fulfilment of the prophecies of Scripture.

The art or science of memory embraces all that can be done to assist it, and most advantageously to employ it. Cicero says, *Constat memoriam habere quiddam, artificii et non omnem a natura profisci.* It hath pleased the Giver of all good to bestow on us those mental powers, which enable us to improve on nature. This might be deemed presumptuous language, remembering that nature is the operation of the Almighty; but he that teaches the ploughman to plough is both the author of the natural fertility of the ground, and the communicator of that understanding which directs its cultivation. So in memory, it is in itself a gift from him who fills all nature; and what we call art or contrivance to aid it, is also natural, or, in other words, is likewise his gift. That it is natural to us to use methods of assisting the memory all may testify from their own conduct. The simple peasant says, as readily as the philosopher, "Think of such a thing and you'll remember what I tell you." The bards of antiquity have employed themselves in tuneful notes to perpetuate the remembrance of events. If in every bodily exercise, in the use of the tool of a workman, in arithmetical calculations, and other mental operations; more may be performed by him who proceeds on a proper method; than by him who, ignorant of his subject, has no method; why should we suppose that we can have no serviceable rules for the memory? Why should we assert that we have reached the bounds of human attainment, by declaring that none can be discovered? In the age of such assertions Galileo lived; but not the contemporaries of the illuminators of caverns and towns with flaming smoke, and of those who impel vessels across the deep with boiling water.

Not limiting our attention then to what has been too often supposed "the art of memory," we shall find that the subject includes all that belongs to its exercise, and that the terms are almost synonymous to store the memory and to enrich the mind.

Previous to entering upon some memorial rules and observations, we may glance at those of former ages from remotest antiquity.

All the analogies between the natural and spiritual world, constitute the former a perpetual preacher of the latter. The appointment of the sabbath was intended to remind man of Jehovah's rest from creation. Abel, with the firstling of his flock, and the subsequent sacrifices, were figurative acknowledgments of sin, and shadows of its expiation. The names of the pair who first trod the eventful stage of this life express the first man of the earth, and the first woman, the mother of our race. Cities like that built by Cain perpetuate events. The bow in the clouds, in loveliest mingling tints, is the Lord's seal to his promise, and exhibits the peaceful blessings of the Gospel, in which all his perfections harmonize in one covenant. The stone anointed by Jacob, and those pitched by Joshua, and the rites appointed among the Israelites, were all intended to bring to the mind some fact or important truth. The monuments of antiquity, the works of painting and of sculpture, the Egyptian and other hieroglyphics, the Chinese and other characters, and heaven-bestowed alphabetic writing, are all means of preserving in remembrance.

Association of ideas, and its effect upon memory, is in the original constitution of man, and its adoption is coëval with himself; the importance of arrangement must also have been obvious from the first, and consequently appears in the earliest writings.

As in the association of ideas a connexion with places and objects strongly affects the memory, (the sight of places and of objects recalling circumstances which have transpired

in those places, or which have been connected with those objects,) the ancients were led to compose systems of local and symbolical mnemonics; " At the head of these stands " that of Simonides, a lyric poet, of the island of Ceos, " one of the Cyclades, who flourished in the sixty-first " Olympiad, about five hundred and thirty-five years before " the birth of Christ, and [who] is celebrated by Cicero and " Quinctilian. Both these authors relate the following mytho- " logical incident, on the occasion which suggested the inven- " tion :—Simonides was employed by Scopas, a rich Thes- " salian, to compose a panegyric on him for a certain sum of " money; was invited to a festival given by Scopas to his " friends, in order to rehearse it, but was sordidly refused " more than half the stipulated compensation, because " puzzled, perhaps, with the sterility of the principal sub- " ject, he had introduced a long episode, amounting to half " the poem, in praise of Castor and Pollux. Simonides soon " found an avenger of the insult. He was immediately " summoned from the company by two young men on horse- " back, supposed to be Castor and Pollux, in disguise, " who appeared to protect their favourite poet; and who, " as soon as they had saved Simonides, made the roof fall " on Scopas and his company, bruising them so to death " that not a lineament of them could be known. Simonides, " by recollecting the manner in which they sat at table, was " enabled to distinguish them, and to deliver them to their " friends for burial. The aid which the recollection of the " Poet received, on this occasion, is said to have suggested " the idea of an artificial memory."

The scheme of Simonides was, to transfer a train of ideas, which he wished to recollect, to the different parts of a house with which he was familiar, and thus by referring to the different parts of the house to recall those ideas. On this method systems of local and symbolical memory have proceeded unto the present day.

" Mnemonics was a favourite pursuit with the Greeks,

and was cultivated with success by the Romans, among whom Crassus, Julius Cæsar, and Seneca, are said to have excelled in this art."

From the thirteenth to the nineteenth century several systems have been issued. The following are the principal:

" Raymond Lully, born in 1236, seems to have been the first modern who brought the art of memory into notice, after it had lain dormant for many ages." It was then " termed transcendental, and distinguished by his name."

About the beginning of the fourteenth century, Thomas Bradwardin published his system of local and symbolical memory; and " in the fifteenth, Publicius, Prius, Peter of Cologne, and Peter of Ravenna, issued theirs.

In the sixteenth century, came forth those of Romberch and Grataroli: the latter was translated by Fulwood, under the title of the " Castel of Memorie." Several others at the close of this century.

In the seventeenth century, a considerable number and variety were published in England, and on the Continent, where Schenchel's was principal. Brux's art of forgetfulness also.

The eighteenth century does not appear to have been quite so fruitful, but it produced the labors of Grey and Lowe; and for the preceding obscurity, we are amply compensated, by the bursting forth of the great mnemonical luminary, M. G. V. Feinaigle, in the commencement of the nineteenth century.

In 1806, M. Aretin was teaching a system of mnemonics in Germany*.

" In 1807, M. Gregor Von Feinaigle, a native of Baden, visited Paris, and delivered Lectures on his 'New System of Mnemonics and Methodics:'" afterwards in England and Scotland †; and then, until his decease, settled at Dublin, where " a Society of Gentlemen have formed an establish-

* Philo. Mag. Dec. 1806. † Ibid. June, 1807.

ment for the education of youth on his system. They announce in their prospectus, that the emoluments arising from the institution (save one-half to the Professor for his life), are to form a fund for the promotion and extension of the object of education upon this plan; that with them there can be no consideration of profit, inasmuch as by the deed of trust, they can merely enjoy legal interest for the money advanced, and that in founding a seminary under such circumstances they have been solely influenced by a conviction, derived from personal observation, and the experience already had in the College of Ampleforth."

Many of the writers above alluded to, prior to Grey and Lowe, appear to have carried the artificial application of *local* and *symbolical* principles to considerable perfection. By Grey and Lowe those principles were disregarded. They taught the art of recollecting numbers by turning them into letters, with which they formed words, or rather syllables, which they connected with their respective subjects; therefore we may observe that for upwards of two thousand years systems have been issued on the principles of local and symbolical association, and nothing equal to them has been discovered. M. Feinaigle revived and introduced great simplicity in the local and symbolical part by that arrangement which preserves all the corresponding numbers in corresponding places (explained page 13), and improved upon Grey and Lowe by employing words and sentences instead of unmeaning letters and syllables. We have attempted another step by substituting *historical* for *unmeaning symbols*, and *facts* for *imaginary ideas*. By this means the same labor which on previous systems would only furnish with symbols in themselves of no value, puts also in possession of the prominent points of history, from the creation to the present century: that which would acquire the dates of the reigns of the English Kings acquires also some fact in each of those reigns, which may be a link to much more of the history of each King. In a similar manner in Geography, natural history is

acquired in connection with the longitudes and latitudes of capitals, and thus in the work a mass of important matter in different sciences is substituted for associations trifling and useless. Our associations have been formed with much labor, and, to a considerable extent, our plans are new, founded on the principle of mnemonics; *viz.* local, symbolical, and other association.

Much has been done by rhyme in different ages. Its utility must be allowed. We have largely employed it, but it can not be carried to that extent to which we carry our system; yet it may advantageously be used in connexion with it, and by the system the learning of poetry may be much facilitated. Our chronological lines bear some affinity to Shaw's Acrostics, but a greater to Hooke's Chronological Verses, revised by Bishop Lowth.

It may be well to notice here some objections to local and symbolical systems of memory.

To some it may occur that it will require much labor to learn the symbols, but this, on trial, will be found a mistake: their arrangement, their shape, and the locality given to them make them so easy to acquire, that they are not to be called a task, and indeed the experiment must be made, to know in how little time it may be accomplished.

Some may apprehend that the symbols, &c. will occupy the mind more than the historical and scientific matter connected with them. This, by practice, is proved without foundation, and that frequently a person calls to recollection subjects by the aid of the symbols, scarcely knowing that he uses them; as when a person, by seeing a house in which he once resided is reminded of some pleasure or affliction experienced there, becomes occupied with those ideas, and forgets the house which brought them to his mind. Indeed such is the power of local association, that frequently a person turns, agreeably to the arrangement he has made, almost insensibly to certain places for certain symbols and ideas, and the ideas instantaneously present themselves; as

when we enter upon ground rendered remarkable by moments of alarm, or the sequestered grove made sacred by those of friendship or devotion, the ever busy soul is pervaded with chilling or enchanting ruminations before we consider where we are, or the particular objects which surround us.

The mnemonical associations do not intrude, when unwelcome, (as some may imagine they would). This can be asserted from experience, and because we have labored to make those of our system worthy the attention of the mind. Nor do they run into confusion, because each subject brings its own train, to the exclusion of others.

MEMORY.

ASSOCIATION is the MAIN PRINCIPLE of mnemonics; its operation is three-fold, with places, objects, and ideas.

ASSOCIATION WITH PLACES.

THE sight or thought of places brings to recollection events or ideas connected with them. A visit to our native town or village makes our boyish days, feats, and acquaintances live again before us. The man who has been deeply convinced of his guilt before God, and afterwards blessed with a comfortable hope of pardoning mercy, will, (especially if these transitions of his mind were rather of a sudden character,) recollect the places where his soul mourned and rejoiced before God; as the Apostle, whenever he journeyed from Jerusalem to Damascus, must, in passing the spot, think of that moment when suddenly "there shined around him a great light from heaven." When we would call to mind any passage in a volume we have read, and especially in one which we are frequently perusing, our thoughts turn to that side of the book, and that part of the page on which it stands. A great facility of learning is afforded by systematic tables, which give at once a general view of a science, and a distinct locality to its several parts. The assistance derived in remembering things from their connexion with places, warrants the practice of giving to our ideas as much locality as possible.

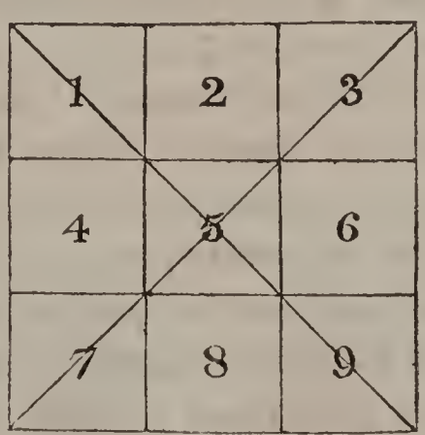
APPLICATION.

DIVIDE two rooms into one hundred places, each room into fifty.

1*st.* Divide a wall into nine compartments, in the following manner:

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

The order of the divisions is from left to right, in our usual manner of writing; and for the more easily remembering of their situations, it will be found that if two lines are drawn diagonally from the corners of the wall, they will intersect all the odd numbers: thus,

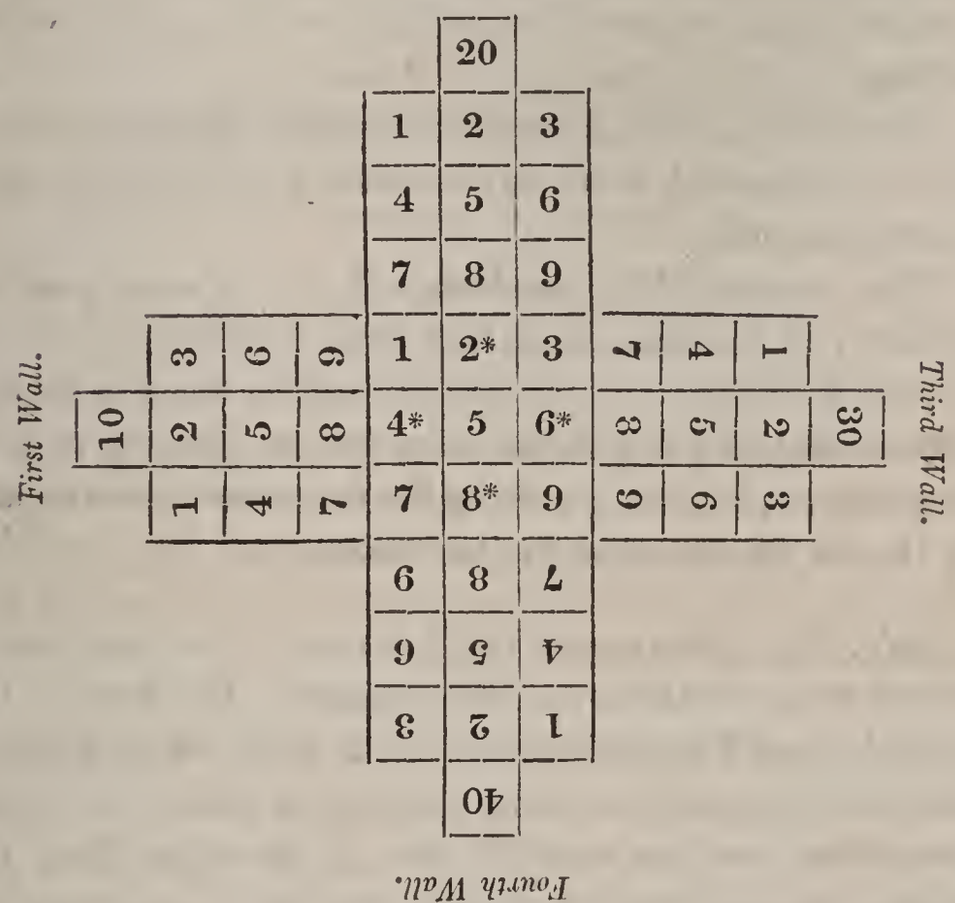


The first of the above two diagrams represents a wall divided into nine squares, or compartments; these we shall call places—first, second, third place, &c.

2*dly*. Rooms have generally four walls; having divided one in this manner, the same method must be pursued with the remaining three, and likewise the floor. We begin with the floor, on which must be placed the nine units; and the decimals, 10, 20, 30, 40, on the ceiling over the four walls; and 50 in the middle of the ceiling.

FIRST ROOM.

Second Wall.



Ceiling.

50

*** If the blank paper be cut away from the above figure, the walls may be raised up to represent those of a room.

* The Floor.

Fixing on one position, the back to the window, or either of the other sides of the room, the floor must contain the figures from 1 to 9; the decimal 10 must be over the first wall, (that on the left hand); 11 in the first square or place, (the upper left hand corner,) of that wall; 12 in the second, &c. The second decimal, 20, will be over the next or second wall, (the one facing you); 21 in the first square of that wall, &c. The third wall (that on the right hand) will have 30 over it; and above the fourth wall (that behind) will be the number 40; and 41 will occupy the first, and 49 the last place thereon; 50 will be in the middle of the ceiling.

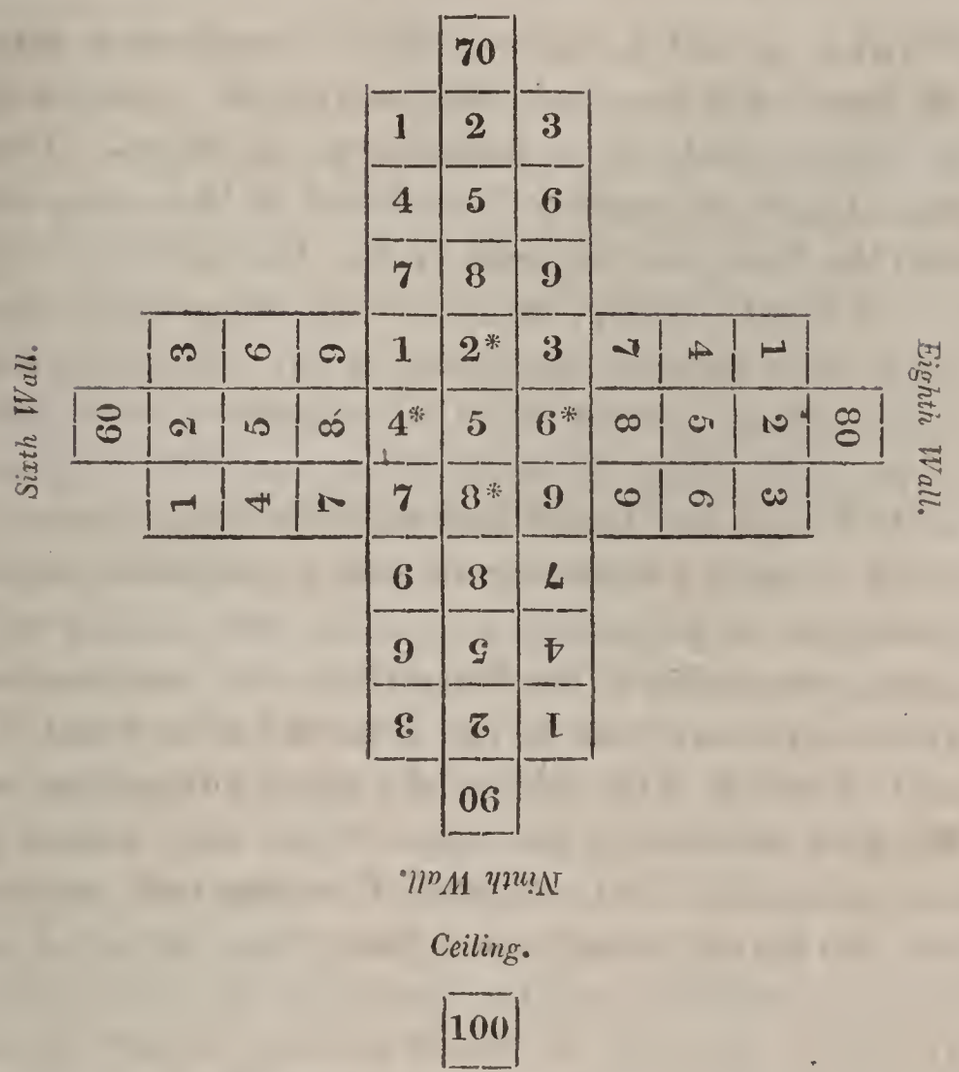
On the floor, and on each of the walls, the odd numbers will be intersected in the way mentioned, (page 12,) by lines drawn diagonally.

The corresponding numbers will be in corresponding squares; all the ones in the first place in each wall; all the fives in the fifth: 1, 11, 21, 31, 41, will be found in the five first squares, the first in the floor, and the first in each of the walls; 2, 12, 22, 32, 42, in the five second places; and 9, 19, 29, 39, 49, in the five last places.

3*dly*. The above we call the *first* room. We must have a *second* room divided in the same manner. The floor of the second room is denominated the fifth wall: the wall on our left hand (keeping the same position as before) the sixth; that before you the seventh; that on the right hand the eighth; the one behind the ninth; and the number 100 will be on the ceiling.

SECOND ROOM.

Seventh Wall.



Ceiling.

100

Learners should exercise themselves in finding the situation of the numbers in the rooms. Where are 79, 21? &c. All not exceeding 50 will be found in the first room; all above 50, in the second. The decimals will always show the walls; the units, the places: thus, 69 being above 50, will be in the second room; the six shews the wall, the nine, the place: 69, second room, sixth wall, ninth place: 48, first room, fourth wall, eighth place: 7, first room, floor, seventh place, &c.

Thus, for the purpose of *local* association, we have 100 places under a simple arrangement.

* Floor or fifth wall.

ASSOCIATION WITH OBJECTS.

Objects, as well as places, bring to recollection affairs with which they have had some connexion. Space without objects would be a trackless ocean indeed. Their influence upon the memory is confessed by the string tied round the finger, and the knot in the handkerchief. The tree, or house, or ship, which have by some escape from danger been rendered interesting to us, will, when seen or thought of, present those circumstances again with vivacity to the mind. Keep-sakes are powerfully eloquent. The Redeemer has turned this principle to the account of religion, by using parables drawn from the objects in nature by which we are perpetually surrounded, thus making them continual memorials of his instructions, and every field of waving corn to say "the harvest is the end of the world." It would be well if, in the exercise of a grateful disposition, we were more attentive to the voice of the many tokens of divine interposition. As a means of exciting such recollections, and thus of strengthening faith, Moses stretched out his rod in performing miracles; and many an individual has that staff in daily use, of which he often remarks as he takes it in his hand, that he had it when traversing regions remote from home, and in the difficulties and perils which have vanished with the days to which they belonged. While from our lips frequently escapes the observation, "I never see or think of such an object but I think of such a person or circumstance;" we cannot deny that objects have a strong effect upon the memory.

APPLICATION.

It is necessary to fix a symbol or object in each of the hundred places; these, with their respective situations must

be committed to memory. Lists of them are subjoined, and their figures are seen in plates 1 and 2. The shape of each symbol has some resemblance to the number of the place it occupies. Enos is, in the plate, something like the figure 1, the List resembles the figure 2, &c. These plates should be inspected until the pictures are strongly impressed on the mind. If the blank paper were cut from them they would bend so as to answer to rooms, (as was observed upon the diagrams,) and the learner may in his mind continue them in that state, or he may transfer the symbols to rooms with which he is familiar; and in so doing, the windows, doors, pictures, furniture, &c. will more completely fix them in his memory.

FIRST ROOM.

1 Enos
2 List
3 Jug
4 Jared
5 Enoch
6 Methusaleh
7 Lamech
8 Nest
9 Gopher Tree
10 Fifing Antediluvians
11 Shem's Line to Babel
12 Observations of Misraim
13 Belus's Cocoa
14 Glove Babylonian
15 Box of Flame
16 Fighting Thunderbolts
17 Freaking-crook
18 Flood of Chains
19 Generation of Mushrooms
20 Areopagus Bush
21 Ship for Land
22 Laws for Ceres
23 Eglon and Sisera
24 Fleecy Letters
25 Towns Herculanean
26 Jephthah's Navy
27 Compass of Saul
28 Saul's Crutches
29 Solomon's Fleet Laurel
30. Code of a Kingdom
31 Jewish Kings and Sceptre
32 Scales for the Scourge
33 Burning Nose
34 Roman Records
35 Shalmanezer's Standard for Months
36 Lyre of Civil War
37 Thoth Sow
38 Watery Circumnavigation
39 Kingdoms of Oak
40 Books of Banished Kings
41 Tragic Blŭdgeon
42 Tribunal Ram
43 Peloponnessian History
44 Trips to Mausoleum
45 Ganges Dial
46 Silver Temple Whip
47 Alexandrian Library
48 Triumvirate Octo
49 Pride of Geography
50 Throne of Fire

For explanation of the symbols, see Chronology.

INTERNET ARCHIVE

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Foldout Placeholder

This foldout is being digitized and will be inserted at a future date.

SECOND ROOM.

51 Fallen Zion's Epistle
52 Beaten Silk Worm
53 Sighs Septuaginta
54 Bribes Quadruple
55 Hermitage Quake
56 Bottled Demon
57 Crosses of Max and Paul
58 Catholic Burgundy
59 Bow of Trotting Venice
60 Head and Quakes
61 Gelasius's Fleur-de-lis
62 Cycle of Silk
63 Polish Warlike Hog
64 Latin Raft
65 Retreat for Chosroes
66 Books burned by Omar
67 Glass Paddy
68 Images' Era
69 Fox's Pence
70 Hunting Degree
71 Almagest Debonnaire
72 Greek Church Clock
73 Aries's Land Tax
74 Fatimite's Fence
75 Toils for Verona
76 Arithmetical Monkey
77 Bardas's Figures
78 Christian Churches
79 Danish Confessor
80 Conqueror's Puncheon
81 Cotton Mace
82 Sun and Star Sieve
83 Taffy's Russian Whip
84 Alphonsine Mortmain
85 Spectacles for Coals
86 Gunpowder Madeira
87 Locust for High Admiral
88 Algebra Era
89 Printer's Hope
90 Reformer's Revolution
91 Slavery's Rod
92 Tycho Stocking
93 Circulation Covenants
94 Barometer and Air Pump
95 Pen for Newton
96 Balls and other Arms
97 The Worm Stair
98 Stamp on Ottoes
99 Volcano Balloon
100 Nap's Ceres Meteor.

For explanation of the symbols, see Cronology.

ASSOCIATION WITH IDEAS.

We are assisted in remembering things by giving reasons for them, or connecting other ideas with them;—as, when a person says, "I shall recollect Appleby, because I shall think of an apple; or Gravesend, because I shall think of the end of a grave." Securing ideas by such associations, instead of leaving them arbitrary and unconnected, is an expedient which almost every one occasionally adopts. A witness confirms his testimony in a Court of Justice, when he can promptly answer the question, "How do you remember such a circumstance?" by giving some reason for his recollection. On the principle of connexion which pervades them, the history of Joseph, or that of the Prodigal Son, is more easily committed to memory than an equal portion of the books of Job or Proverbs. On this principle a person repeats the substance of a narration he has heard, and it is recalled to his recollection by naming the subject. This is one of the reasons why rhyme assists the memory, because one syllable brings to the mind another, *that* frequently a line, *that* a verse, &c. To such an extent is association with ideas efficacious, that we even frequently use arbitrary numbers for the purpose; as, when a person recollects certain articles of business, by saying, "I have to attend to *three* objects."

Perhaps we may consider that association is, simply, increased attention to a subject, two ideas employed instead of one, to confirm the impression on the mind. This, in the result, is a diminution of labour and exertion; that being thrice done which is well done. The mind, like an arch, is strengthened by the weight judiciously placed upon it. It will be seen that the following quotation from Mr. Scott's Preface to his Comment on the Bible has considerable force, and that the efficacy of the method he proposes lies in the accession of ideas, increased attention, and association.

"It is a great discouragement in the laborious task of collecting marginal references, that it may be feared but few in comparison will take the pains to consult them; indeed

many persons may not have leisure to do it in every part, or fully. But though the author had for many years previously studied the Scriptures as his one grand business, he can truly aver that *the insight* which he has thus obtained into many parts which before he had not so carefully noted, is so great as abundantly to repay his labor; and to convince him that, along with other means (for none should be recommended exclusively), consulting well-selected marginal references forms one of the best helps for fixing the word of God in the memory."

By all these results it is evident, that association with ideas is one of the most natural and successful modes of aiding the recollection.

APPLICATION.

Rule I. Associate the things to be remembered with some other idea or ideas.

This is a simple Rule, and may very generally be adopted; but we reserve further observations upon it to the Chapter on General Rules.

Rule II. Connect the things to be remembered, in their order, with a series of the symbols, in their places and order, by some idea or reason, true or fictitious, ludicrous or serious, apposite or contrary, but as striking as possible. Instances will be given under the different sciences.

GENERAL APPLICATION

OF LOCAL, OBJECTIVE, AND IDEAL ASSOCIATION.

To bring into one view association with places, objects, and ideas, we may here observe that we have given Rules on those topics; as,

Divide two rooms into one hundred places.

Fix in those places the symbols.

Connect things to be rememembered with the symbols, in their places and order, by ideas.

NUMBERS.

ARBITRARY signs are very difficult to recollect. A long series of promiscuous numbers is not to be acquired without considerable labor, and is indeed hardly ever secured, being so liable to slip or run into confusion; yet, in how many instances is it necessary, or at least highly desirable, to store such in the mind? On these accounts the studious have adopted various expedients, connected with which much persevering application has been requisite. Witness, among other instances, Dr. Grey's system, of which Dr. Priestly had so great an esteem, that he considered those culpable who did not avail themselves of it.

For the purpose of applying association to numbers, it is necessary to change them into letters, in order to form words expressing ideas. They may be turned into letters in the following manner:—

1	*l, t, p.*
2	*n, z.*
3	*m, ʒ.*
4	*h, k.*
5	*f, v.*
6	*d, b.*
7	*j, y.*
8	*s. x.*
9	*g, q.*
0	*c, w.*

p is used for 1, because it occurs in the word primary, and *f* or *v*, for five, because those letters are in the word five; the others, because they respectively bear some resemblance in shape to the figures they represent; *l* and *t* have each *one* down stroke; *n* has *two*, and, with *r*, resembles the figure 2; *m* to represent 3, and *x* to represent 8, may be placed on one side, ⋚, ⋛; the rest are sufficiently obvious in their coincidence. Consonants only are employed for figures. Three consonants, *l*, *t*, *p*, are used for 1, in order to have at command *all* the consonants of the alphabet. Vowels do not represent figures, but they are introduced with the consonants to form words; thus, THuMP will represent 1431.

RULE.

Turn figures into letters, with the letters form words, and connect them with the symbols.

Many exemplifications of this rule occur in this work, especially in Chronology; we shall therefore here give but two. The first may be considered most simple; the second most useful.

EXAMPLE 1.

It is required to commit to memory the figures 8, 4, 6, 7, 1, 2, 0, 9, 3, 5.

We may say, that Enos liked the SHaDe; Cainan asked why do You PiNe? and Mahalaleel made the CaG MoVe.

SHaDe You PiNe CaG MoVe, stand for 8, 4, 6, 7, 1, 2, 0, 9, 3, 5.

By this means it will be easy to repeat the figures, forwards or backwards, or promiscuously to state the order of them, naming the ninth, third, seventh, &c.

EXAMPLE 2.

Specific Gravity of some Substances, omitting the Decimals.*

MINERAL PRODUCTIONS. SOLIDS.

Platina, hammered	20
Pure Gold, ditto	19
Gold, 22 carats fine, of the standards of London and Paris, hammered	17
Mercury	13
Lead, cast	11
Pure Silver, hammered	10
Copper, cast	8
Iron, cast	7
Purbeck Stone	2
Salt	2
Water	60°

Enos had his Platina hammered quite NeW.

Cainan found pure gold a LuG.

Gold, 22 carats fine, might do on Mahalaleel's mug for a ToY.

Jared could not be like thieving Mercury or mischievous ToM.

Enoch might think leaden bullets could not reach the ToP.

Methusaleh was too old not to know that, compared with gold, pure silver was LoW.

Copper cast for Lamech was often in uSe.

Noah might suppose iron cast sounded like eYe.

The last consonant in Gopher or StoNe, shews the proportion of salt to water DeW.

* " Or the relative weight of a given volume of each substance, compared with the same volume of some other substance, taken as a standard; and which is, usually, distilled water at some given temperature."—*Rees's Cyclopædia. Gravity.*

CHRONOLOGY.

KINGS OF ENGLAND, SINCE THE CONQUEST.

ONE thousand years is supposed in each date in the table. The facts are chiefly taken from Coote's History of England.

William I. (for 1066) ..	66	Henry VII.	485
William II.	87	Henry VIII.....	509
Henry I.....	100	Edward VI.....	547
Stephen	135	Mary	553
Henry II.....	154	Elizabeth	558
Richard I.	189	James I.	603
John	199	Charles I.	625
Henry III.	216	Interregnum	649
Edward I.	272	Charles II.	660
Edward II.	307	James II.....	685
Edward III.	327	William III.....	689
Richard II.....	377	Anne	702
Henry IV.	399	George I.....	714
Henry V.....	413	George II.	727
Henry VI.	422	George III.....	760
Edward IV.....	461	George IV.....	820
Edward V. } Richard III. }	483		

Enos saw [a] the first conquering William [b] transplanted from its native [c] BeD.

---

[a] William the First, the Conqueror. [b] He came from Normandy.

[c] BeD, 66. The dates are printed in Capitals, that which is true in Roman, fictitious matter unavoidably introduced to connect, in Italic.

The list was twice [d]reddened *with the* red William, [e]while Robert was eaSY.

The Jug is transformed into a henery *or hen-house, where they hatch* [f]reforms and measures *for cheaP CoCoa.*

Jared [g]stiven in prison, but [h]Maud is obliged To MoVe.

Enoch has a double henery *under* [i]Plantagenet's *LiVe oaK.*

Methuselah, though old, was the [k]first rich herd who showed a lion's heart at Acon's sharP SieGe.

Johnny *Lamech,* [l]in contending with the Pope, of mischief found a fulL eGG.

Noah's triple henery *full of* [m]barons, for restlessness might be NoTeD.

Instead of the Gopher [n]on London's tower, one Head who [o]gains Scotland, loses and tries to ReJoiN.

[p]Two heads *play on three fifes* a retreat, because the Scotch flaMe aWaY.

A triple headed *line to adorn the* Knight Errants' [q]black arMouRY.

---

[d] Reddened (Rufus).

[e] The friends of Robert made some efforts to obtain him the kingdom, but failed through his inactivity.

[f] Henry I. reformed abuses, granted a charter of liberties, and appointed a standard of weights and measures.

[g] Stephen was confined in Bristol Castle.

[h] A civil war between Stephen and Maud, or Matilda, daughter of Henry I. She is at last obliged to move from the kingdom.

[i] Henry II. the first of the Plantagenets.

[k] Richard Cœur de Lion took Acon, which had long been besieged by the Crusaders without success.

[l] Much contention between John and the Pope.

[m] Henry III.'s contests with his Parliament ended in the Baron's war.

[n] Edward I. puts the head of Lewellyn, the Prince of the Welch, on the Tower.

[o] In this reign several attempts to subdue Scotland.

[p] Scots several times defeat the English, and pursue Edward II. to the walls of York.

[q] The son of Edward III. was called the Black Prince, from his wearing black armour.

At Babylon and Egypt two rich herds, [r]Wat's death gives theM JoY.

A Quartetto of [s]British poets *in the* henery, *drinking Belus's cocoa, which sets their faMe aGoG.*

The five *fingered glove of Ninus for the* five *clawed* henery of Britain, and [t]France to hold the HeLM.

In the box of flame half a dozen heneries, where we [u]lose all the French flaming HoNoR.

The four-headed *sword of the Titans to cure* [x]Warwick, a rebel by HaBiT.

On the freaking crook five young heads, *but* the third rich herd [y]under the stairs managed to HouSe 'eM.

Seven-fold *flood of chains to enclose the* heneries, *and in the* [z]new world *to keep eacH SaFe.*

The generation of mushrooms might serve a baker's dozen of [a]eight heneries and six wives *for ketchup, and each to haVe a CaG.*

Areopagus' bush had half a dozen heads, *and to* [b]four hospitals *gaVe a KeY.*

Our first Queen *would be* merry *in a ship,* burning Protestants in spite oF FaMe.

Laws for Ceres, a great Bet in [c]Mary Scot's game *at FiVeS.*

---

r Wat Tyler killed in the reign of Richard II.

s Geoffrey Chaucer and John Gower.

t Henry V. conquered France.

u Henry VI. lost all France but Calais.

x The Earl of Warwick first promoted the election of Edward IV. and then opposed him.

y Richard III. had the young Princes murdered, and buried under the stairs in the Tower.

z Henry VII. granted a patent to John Cabot to go on the discovery of new land in America.

a Henry VIII. had six wives.

b Edward VI. confirmed and founded four hospitals.

c In Elizabeth's reign, Mary Queen of Scots put to death.

Eglon might be called Jemmy, *to see him* Guy Faux *woulD CoMe.*

The fleecy A B C was too soft for the [d]first churl, who died BRaVe, [e]after bidding the DuKe Go.

Towns Herculanean had a churl at each end, who [f]said Nonconformists shoulD BoW.

Jephthah's navy might carry the [g]second Jemmy to St. Germains to Be SaFe.

If the compass of Saul were less than a triangle of [h]exchequer bills *it would Be SaGe.*

Saul-Anne *crutches with* [i]Marlborough *must surely WiN.*

Solomon's laurel on the Georges *would have a gaY LooK, Join Ye, You BoW, So NiCe.*

UNIVERSAL CHRONOLOGY.

THE symbols form an extensive Chronology of Universal History, the ten walls being ten eras, and each symbol referring to an event in history, as may be seen in the table, p. 32 et sequens.

The first room contains *Ancient History.*

On the floor are the Antediluvian Patriarchs (excepting the two first), and the command to build the Ark.

The first wall commences with the flood.

The second, with the appearing of the Almighty to Moses.

The third, with the birth of Lycurgus, and Omri's removal to Samaria.

---

[d] Charles I. in some things behaved churlishly, but firmly at his death.

[e] The Duke of Buckingham, the King's brother, went to Portsmouth (where he was assassinated), with a view to proceed in a third attempt to relieve Rochelle. DuKe Go expresses the date of the Interregnum.

[f] In Charles II.'s reign a severe act passed against Nonconformists.

[g] James II. when forced to quit England, fled to St. Germains.

[h] In William III.'s reign exchequer bills were first used.

[i] Duke of Marlborough, Generalissimo to Anne.

The fourth, with the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity.

The second room contains *Modern History*. The floor or fifth wall begins seventy years after the birth of Christ, with the destruction of Jerusalem: symbol 51.

The sixth wall, with the destruction of the Western Roman Empire.

The seventh, with the Imperial Coronation of Charlemagne.

The eighth, with the Norman conquest.

The ninth, with the Reformation.

The following words will give the dates of the commencement of the last nine of the above epochs (that of the first being, of course, A.M. 1). They are taken from the table.

DiViDe, FLaMe, YeS, KeYS, JeW, oH JoB, YeGoG, BeD, FLY.

OBSERVE.—The date on the first wall is above 1000; the second wall is above 2000; the third, above 3000; the fourth, approaching 4000:—in the second room, those on the fifth, sixth, and seventh walls are less than 1000; those on the eighth and ninth, above 1000:—therefore the words express the dates, thus:—

		A.M.
DiViDe	The Flood.....	1656
FLaMe	The burning bush....	2513
YeS	Lycurgus	3078
KeYS	Return of the Jews...	3478
		A.D.
JeW	Jerusalem destroyed..	70
oH JoB	Western Empire ditto.	476
YeGoG	Charlemagne	799
BeD	Norman Conquest ..	1066
FLY	Reformation	1517

The names of the symbols on the walls are compound, two ideas are in each of them joined together, and each

refers to a distinct date, as in symbol 51, (Falling Zion's epistle,) there is a reference to the fall of Jerusalem, and to the epistle of Pliny, the date of one being A.D. 70, and of the other A.D. 120.

As nine events are fixed on the floor, and twenty on each of the walls, and as the events in each era occurred at nearly an equal distance of time from each other, with the dates of the epochs given in the foregoing words,—DiViDe, FLaMe, &c.--the symbols afford us an arrangement of facts in ancient and modern history; and for some persons it may be sufficient to observe, that the events on the floor took place at about two hundred years distance of time from each other, and all the others at about twenty or thirty years from each other.

In the table, the first five columns give the names of the symbols, and the events and dates in Chronology referred to by them. In the sixth column there are associations to give the exact dates of the events fixed by the symbols, and these associations are formed in rhyme, and composed of facts.

The dates are printed in Capitals, that which is true in Roman, fictitious matter unavoidably introduced to connect, in Italic.

In each couplet, the date given in capitals refers to the first event mentioned in it, which is followed by a series of facts in their proper order.

If the reader's object be the knowledge of the events in their order referred to by the symbols, he (having learned the symbols) has only to consult the explanation in columns three and four of the table. If he wish to acquire those events, with their *exact dates*, and also the facts which are introduced in the lines, he has only to commit the lines to memory, which he will find very easy to do, from their connexion with the symbols, &c.

MNEMONICAL TABLE

AND

CHRONOLOGICAL LINES

OF

Universal History.

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Numerical Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
1	Enos.	In attitude of prayer.	Birth of Enos. In his days men began to call on the name of the Lord. *Gen.* iv. 26. ..... (* The son of Seth, the son of Adam.)
2	List.	With four names.	Cainan, the fourth patriarch, born.....
3	Jug.	To prevent too great similarity in the symbols, the jug, &c. are used for some of the historical characters; the jug for Mahalaleel, because it occurs in the lines.	Mahalaleel born.....
4	Jared.	Lamenting, as Lamech did. *Gen.* iv. 23.	Jared born. Lamech contemporary with him, the one being the sixth patriarch in the line of Seth, the other the seventh in the line of Cain. .... (The children of Lamech, the founders of pastorals, &c. *Gen.* iv. 20, 22.)
5	Enoch.	Ascending.	Enoch born. ..... ——— translated.

* The Events within parentheses are introduced in the Lines, the others are referred to by the Symbols.

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Mundi.

Enos, next to good Seth, Adam's son, claims the fame of,
For then men worshipp'd God, and call'd oft on the
235 NaMe oF.

On the list then came Cainan, and fathers made four
325 of,
And as still we pursue the same, them we find MoRe oF.
395 Then Mahalaleel* praising God, fifthly, we have;
And confessing the Being who all his tiMe GaVe.

Jared nearly with Lamech in Cain's line contempo,
Who, midst shepherds, brass, iron, and music, HaD Woe.

460

622 The first prophet was Enoch, who'd man's fall'n state mourn,
Till, in mercy divine, to heav'n joyful he's BoRNe.

* Mahalaleel signifies praising God. The jug might be used in a libation.

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
6	Methusaleh	Gazing after Enoch.	Methusaleh born..... He was living when Enoch was translated.
7	Lamech.		Lamech, in Seth's line, born. .....
8	Nest	For Noah, his name signifying rest, *Gen.* v. 29.	Noah born. .....
9	Gopher-tree.		Noah commanded to build an ark of Gopher tree. .....
10	Fifing	Three fifes for Noah's three sons. Shem was the second son, but we preserve the date of *his* birth as the progenitor of the Hebrews.	Japheth born. ..... Shem born, (FiFeS, 1558.) Ham born.
	Antediluvians.	The globe divided between Ante and Postdiluvians.	The deluge. .....
11	Shem's line		Eber born, the Father of the Hebrews, in the line of Shem. ..... (Dodanim and Nimrod, grandsons of Japheth and Ham.)
	to Babel.		Building of Babel..... (Birth of Peleg. Dispersion: which is signified by his name.)

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Mundi.	
687	After him *gaz'd* Methusaleh, *until he was dizzy,*
	Who nine hundred and sixty-nine years was quite BuSY.
	The poor Lamech, in Cain's line, his troubles pro-
874	voke, [JoKe.
	But his namesake, in Seth's, might love pipes for hiS
1056	And he, like a fond parent, with hopes highly buoy'd,
	Gave his child the name Na, who ne'er made his peace VoiD :
	But direction receiv'd, and of Gopher th' ark fram'd,
	Which was then, and e'er since, has been very much
1536	FaM'D.
1556	Now young Japheth, Shem, Ham, might well keep away strifes,
	Though born nearly together, by playing on FiFeS :
1656	And charm Antes and Postes, who stand on each side,
	While sublimely the flood, between worlds would DiViDe.
	Says the great grandson of Shem, " Of a different line ye,
1723	" Yet in time, how Dodanim and Nimrod you JoiN " Me !"
1757	To the Builders of Babel, poor Peleg might say,
	" By my name 'tis as vain as a ditch that theY FeY."

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
12	Observations of		Celestial observations of the Chaldeans begun at Babylon, (according to a register sent by Calisthenes to Aristotle.
			Reu born, the fourth postdiluvian patriarch.)
	Misraim.	Founding his kingdom.	Misraim begins the kingdom of Egypt. .....
			(Serug born.
			Nahor born.
			Terah born.)
13	Belus's	Belus travelling.	Belus reigns at Nineveh, &c. (thus Rollin reads *Gen.* x. 11.)
	Cocoa.	For Noah at China. His drinking out of one there is a fictitious idea borrowed from the lines.	Noah supposed to found the Chinese monarchy, and to be known by the natives, under the name of Fohi. .....
14	Glove	Glove, for Egialus laying his hand on the Peloponnesus.	Egialus settles in the Peloponnesus. .....
			(His kingdom at first called Egialeia, afterwards Apia, and finally Sicyon, being the oldest of the Grecian states.)
	Babylonian.	Babylon.	Ninus, son and successor of Belus, takes Babylon, (and begins the first Assyrian monarchy.) .....

LINES

Anno Mundi.	Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.
1770	Observations at Bab'lon, Calisthenes true, Reu, *call out against him, "you jew; oh, You JeW."*
1816	In Egyptian mud Misraim might long, long preside, Begin Serug, and Nahor, and Terah to SLiDe.
1880	To keep Nineveh, Resen, and others in awe, Belus travels from city to city, See SaW.
	When dispersing about, ancient Noah might go, And *drink Bohea* at China, *in a larGe CoCoa.*
1900	
1915	Peloponnesus feels Egialus's love, Unto Apia and Sicyon, *right through his GLoVe.*
1945	Behold Ninus takes Bab'lon, and makes the place thrive, For he soon with Assyrian bees fills the huGe HiVe.

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
15	Box of flame.	For Uranus.	Uranus, son of Cœlus, reigns over the Celts. (Abram born..... First revolt of the Titans, or family of Uranus, who is deposed, and his youngest son Saturn, or Chronus, reigns in his stead. Birth of Jupiter, son of Saturn. His son Apis was worshipped in the form of an ox.) Zoroaster the Bactrian, chief of the Guebres, or worshippers of fire, and Hermes the Egyptian, are supposed to have lived about this time. (Abram commanded to leave Haran, to which place he had been removed from Ur.) .....
16	Fighting Thunderbolts.		Abram defeats the Elamites..... (Sodom and Gomorrah destroyed.) Second revolt of the Titans. Saturn is deposed. Jupiter restores him. (Isaac born.) .....
17	Freaking- Crook.	Inachus on stilts.	Argos founded by Inachus..... Pastoral Jacob born... (Ogyges reigns in Bœotia. Amenophis having subdued the petty sovereigns, assumes the title of Pharoah in Egypt.)

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Mundi.	
2008	Faithful Abram *and* Saturn shut Uranus's box; And out pops little Jupiter, who lov'd an oX.
	He flies far from the vile Zoroaster's high flame, And soon Haran must quit, to shun doing the SaMe.
2083	Next he fights Elamites, till away they all run,
2092	And fall Sodom, Gomorrah, without e'er a GuN.
	The brave Titans, young Isaac, would avenge their own cause; They are forc'd to submit to young Jupiter's LaWS.
2103	Argos, founded by Inachus *in his droll freaks,*
2143	Near the most west of all the Peloponnesian PeaKS.
2168	Jacob's born before Ogyges reigns, and he adds To Amenophis, first of those fine Pharoah LaDS:

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
18	Flood		Deluge of Ogyges, by which Attica is laid waste.
			(Jacob goes to Padan Haran.)
	of chains.		Joseph born. .....
			——— imprisoned.
			(Shechemites destroyed.)
19	Generation	Book of Genesis	Genesis ends.....
			(Joseph dies.
			Chronology of the Parian marbles begins with the arrival of Cecrops in Attica, twenty-five years before the usual computation.
			Moses born.) .....
	of Mushrooms.	for Troy, &c. quickly raised.	Troy founded by Scamander.
			Corinth, or Ephyra, rebuilt.
			Lacedemon founded by Lelex.
20	Areopagus	An areopagite on the flood.	The Council of the Areopagus established at Athens. Deluge of Deucalion, in Thessaly.
			(Europa, daughter of Agenor, carried away: her three brothers go in pursuit of her.)
	Bush.		God appears to Moses in a burning bush.....
			(The Ten Commandments given, and with them, —I believe, after much investigation, though contrary to the general opinion of historians,—the knowledge of letters.)

LINES

Anno Mundi.	Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.
2240	But all Attica, Ogyges makes in a slough; And to Padan for wife travels Jacob, *No HoW.*
2259	Joseph, fourteen, before the affair the most savage, Which made, midst the poor Shechemites, most horrid RaVaGe.
2369	He shuts Genesis dying, ope's Paros so snug, With old Cecrops in Attica. Who for eM DuG?
2433	The meek Moses is born, when like Mushrooms, they raise Troy, and Corinth, and Lac'demon, with mucH aMaZe!
2497	Areopagites judge; floods Deucalion say, And the Brothers, Europa would bring *on tHe QuaY.*
2513	The bush burns before Moses, who hears the great name, And receives the commands in a bright Hebrew FLaMe.

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Numer. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
21	Ship for land.		Danaus arrives in Greece from Egypt, the first ship ever seen in the former country..... (The first Olympic Games celebrated at Elis. Joshua divides the land of Canaan among the tribes of Israel..... (He rests from his conquests the sabbatical year.
22	Laws for Ceres.		The Israelites, for their idolatry, are delivered to the power of Chushan Rishathaim.) ..... Minos governs in Crete, and gives them a code of laws. (Othniel, the first judge, delivers Israel.) Ceres arrives at Athens, and teaches the people the culture of corn. .... (Triptolemus, her pupil, institutes the mysteries at Eleusis.)
23	Eglon and Sisera.		Ehud, the second judge, kills Eglon. ..... (Perseus begins the kingdom of Mycenæ by the division of that of Argos.) Jael kills Sisera..... (The Siculi emigrate from Italy, and settle in Trinacria, from them called Sicily.)

LINES

Anno Mundi.	Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.
	The first ship comes, with Danaus, to Greece ev'ry league;
	Yet they play at th' Olympic, not minding FaTiGue.
2519	
	Joshua portions the land, but no further will wag;
	The first year that's sabbatic, who could loVe FaG?
2559	
	Chushan Rishathaim *thinks that 'tis* surely a maggot
	For all Minos's laws to bring Othniel's FaGOT
2591	
	To fam'd Athens comes Ceres: her myst'ries they've pat
2621	At Eleusis, taught by Triptol, her dearest BRaT.
	Ehud slily kills Eglon, then locks him up snug,
2679	And the rising Mycenæ *enjoy an odD JuG.*
2719	Jael, as Siculi, to Trinacre stretch leg,
	Drives in Sisera's temples a sad surlY PeG.

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
24	Fleecy Letters.		Jason, and his companions the Argonauts, undertake an expedition to Colchis ..... (Tyre rebuilt. Gideon uses a sign.—*Judg.* vi. 36—40. and defeats the Midianites.) Evander brings a colony of Arcadians and the Greek Alphabet, into Italy. (Abimelech usurps the title of king for three years.)
25	Towns Herculanean.		Theseus collects the twelve cities of Attica into one city..... (Carthage supposed to be founded by a colony of Tyrians.) Hercules celebrates the Olympic Games. ..... (The Theban wars of the seven heroes and their relatives. The Amazons, invading Attica, are defeated by Theseus.)
26	Jephthah's Navy.		Jephthah defeats the Ammonites. ..... (His vow. Judges xi. 29—40. Troy taken, and burned to the ground.) The Lydians acquire the maritime power in the Mediterranean. ..... (Samson slays one thousand Philistines with the jaw-bone of an ass.)

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Mundi.	
2741	Fetch the golden fleece, Jason; now Tyre, keep the joke up; Wet and dry breaks, brave Gideon, Midian's YoKe uP.
2761	In Greek letters, Evander, to Latium *holds up* Poor Abimelech's rise, who soon gave the JoB uP.
2771	Twelve towns Theseus joins; may no discord destroy it; And for Carthage, the sons of Tyre hope to enJoY iT.
2782	At Olympic is Hercules, Theban wars blaze on, And the Amazons fall, before Theseus plaYS oN.
2816	The rash Jepthah, returning from Ammon full crested, *By* the fierce flames of Troy, *on a sudden's arreSTeD.*
2825	In the Midland seas, Lydians others defy; But the Philistines can't with Manoah's SoN Vie.

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
27	Compass of Saul.	Saul holding a wig.	About this time the use of the mariner's compass is said to have been known in China. (Samuel succeeds Eli in the priesthood. ..... The Heraclidæ return into the Peloponnesus.) Samuel anoints Saul...
28	Saul's Crutches.		(Royalty abolished at Athens, and the government of archons begins under Medon.) ..... Saul at Samuel's grave. David takes Jerusalem, with the blind and lame. 2 *Sam.* v. 6—9..... (The Ionians migrate from Greece to Asia Minor.)
29	Solomon's fleet Laurel.	of Shishak and Benhadad.	Solomon's fleet sails to Ophir. ..... (Separation of the kingdoms of Israel and Judah.) Shishak, king of Egypt, takes Jerusalem. ..... Benhadad I. takes several cities from Baasha, king of Israel.
30	Code of a Kingdom.		Lycurgus, the Spartan legislator, born. ..... Omri transfers the seat of the kingdom of Israel from Tirza to Samaria... (Homer and Hesiod flourish.)

LINES

Anno Mundi.

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

" Oh, ye Chinese;" cry Samuel, priest and a jew,
" I have grand sacred robes, and I'll soon compaSS
" You."

2887

Just nine years from return of Heraclidæ big,
The Herculean Saul crown'd; *might wear a biG WiG.*

2909

Cruel archons, at Athens, *on* fallen Saul *take,*
The advantage which arts of Old Endor's haG *MaKe.*

2934

In the capital David finds blind, lame, and good;
So Heigh-ho, ye Ionian's, here's your *stronG FooD.*

2956

For the fine gold of Ophir, Sol's fleet gaily goes:
3008 Rehoboam splits land, to the joy of its foeS.

To that land soon fierce Shishak, the conqueror, came;
3033 And Benhadad to Israel, the empire to MaiM.

The bold Spartans, their lawyer Lycurgus, should bless;
3078 If he enter'd the world, crying, " yes, yes, oh YeS."
Omri moves to Samaria, makes a great show;
But at Greece—Homer, Hesiod stay—verses to SoW.

3080

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
31	Jewish Kings and Sceptre.	of Hazael.	Jehoshaphat succeeds Asa. .... Ahab killed. (Elijah translated.) Hazael puts Benhadad to death, and reigns in his stead, (according to the prophecy of Elisha.)
32	Scales for the Scourge.	of Hazael.	Phidon, king of Argos, invented weights and measures *. ..... (Dido builds or enlarges Carthage. Jonah † prophecies against Nineveh.) Hazael desolates a great part of Judah ..... (Phenicians are the seventh who acquire the maritime power of the Mediterranean.)
33	Burning Nose.	In danger of being lost by Uzziah.	Arbaces and Belesis rebel and take Nineveh Sardanaplus burns himself to death. ..... (The three earliest prophets after Jonah—Joel, Amos, and Hosea. Caranus begins the kingdom of Macedon. The twenty-eighth Olympiad, called the first.) Uzziah offers incense, and is struck with leprosy. (Isaiah prophesies.)

* This is the account of Chronologers, but must not scales be at least as old as Abraham? *Gen.* xxiii. 16.

† There is some allusion in the lines to all the prophets.

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Mundi.	
	With Jehoshaphat, Ahab, see 'lijah's steeds go ;
3090	And consider thy folly, and sure cominG Woe.
	As Elisha had, to his surprize prophesied,
	Reigns Hazael, in cruelty, splendor, and PRiDe.
3126	
	Scales of Phidon, great ups and downs, go to the chime of,
3135	Rise of Carthage, and Nineveh's fall, speak the TiMe oF.
	While Hazael's fierce passions around Judah drive,
3165	In the mid-seas, Phenicians the seventh thaT DiVe.
	Sardanaplus burns Nineveh : three if their task
3184	They can see, who build Macedon, ne'er stay To aSK.
	They in first us'd Olympiad so interpose,
3228	That one's like, Oh Isaiah, to have ne'eR a NoSe.

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
34	Roman Records.	Rome on her hills.	Rome built..... (Romans and Sabines, after a war of three years, agree to unite. Nahum and Micah prophesy.) Era of Nabonassar begins: he assumes the title of king of Babylon, and orders the annals of his predecessors to be burned. (Pharnaces begins the kingdom of Cappadocia. The first war of the Lacedemonians against the Messenians begins. The prophet Habakkuk.)
35	Shalmanezer's Standard for Months.	January and February.	Shalmanezer takes Samaria, and carries the ten tribes into captivity..... (Sennacherib king of Assyria, his army of 185,000 men destroyed by the angel.) Numa Pompilius corrects the calendar, and adds January and February ..... (Holofernes killed by Judith.)

LINES

Anno Mundi.	Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.
3251	Their own city the Romans found, Sabines they fight, And to friendliest league (Nahum, Micah*) iNViTe.
	By the flames, Nabonassar make (Pharnaces) fly, And Messenia, Lac'demon, (Hab.) terRiFY.
3257	
	Shalmanezer's strong arms bring Samaria's doom, And the strokes of the angel Sennacherib's coNSuMe.
3283	
	To the list, Numa's months, their admission must crave, Which, to Holofernes, Judith the artful oNe GaVe.
3295	

* In the lines, these and a few other names are included in parentheses, because they are not connected with the facts expressed in the couplet; but are merely named in their order of time.

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
36	Lyre of Civil war.		(Esarhaddon king of Assyria takes Babylon, and makes it the capital of his dominions.) ..... Terpander adds three strings to the lyre. Combat between the three Horatii and three Curiatii ..... (Babylon and Assyria separated. The Cimbri emigrate from Germany, and settle in Asia Minor. Byzantium (now Constantinople) built by a Grecian colony.)
37	Thoth Sow.	for Draco.	The Thoth of the year of Nabonassar, falls on the 1st of February, having shifted 25 days in 100 years. ..... (The Tartars first mentioned in history; they defeat the Chinese with a great slaughter. The prophets, Zephaniah and Jeremiah. Baruch Jeremiah's companion.) Draco, archon at Athens, publishes his code of laws. ..... (Scythians invade Lydia, Media, &c. and take several provinces.)

Anno Mundi.	LINES Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.
	Esarhaddon now takes the Babylonian junk ; Turn the three string Terpander *quite into a MoNK.*
3324	
	Horatii, Curiatii, Babel, Assur, must fly ; *In the midst they cry,* " Cimbri, Byzant'uM, *o MY!*"
3337	
	Nabonassar's grand Thoth's twenty-five gone aside ; Tartars, Chinese not well (Zeph. Jer. Bar.) aMi- FieD.
3356	
	To the Scythians Lydians, Medians, bow ; While old Draco grants laws, *cross as a laMc SoW.*
3380	

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
38	Watery Circumnavigation.		Canal begun by Pharoah Necho between the Nile and Red Sea, but not completed. ..... (Nineveh taken by Cyaxares and Nabopolassar. Sarac burns himself in his palace.) Some Phenicians, by order of Pharoah Necho, sail round Africa. ..... (Daniel interprets Nebuchadnezzar's first dream. Solon, archon and lawgiver at Athens. Thales travels into Egypt, (called the milch cow in the lines, being productive in science,) for the knowledge of Geometry, &c. Ezekiel prophesies.)
39	Kingdoms of Oak.	Mountains for kingdoms. for Cyrus.	Kingdoms of Judah, Tyre, and Egypt conquered by Nebuchadnezzar. ..... (Obadiah prophesies.) Cyrus becomes king of the Medes and Persians. . (Defeats Croesus. Gives the Jews liberty to return. Pythagoras the Philosopher.)

Anno Mundi.	LINES Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.
	Pharoah Necho, the water brings onward afar; But poor Sarac's own flames at last make hiM Go, aH.
3394	
	His Phenicians (and Daniel) steer round their strange prow: Solon gives, Thales (Zekiel) seeks from the milcH CoW.
3400	
	The great conquest of Judah, Tyre, Egypt, so wry, Obad. Nebuchadnezzar looks but foolisHLY.
3417	
	Cyrus, both Mede and Persian, tell Croesus in joke And Pythagoras, Jews *to build well must HaVe oaK.*
3454	

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
40	Books of banished kings.	The crown laid by.	A public library founded at Athens. ..... (Haggai and Zechariah. Confucius, the Chinese Philosopher. Darius Hystaspes elected king of Persia, issues an order for rebuilding Jerusalem.) Tarquin and his family expelled Rome. The royal government ceases; (the consular begins .... Lartius appointed dictator. Coriolanus banished.)
41	Tragic bludgeon.		Æschylus gains the first prize for tragedy at Athens. ..... (Xerxes, king of Persia, recovers Egypt. Battles of Thermopylæ and Salamis. Pindar, the lyric poet.) Cymon defeats the Persian fleet and army. .... (Athenians tyrannise over the rest of Greece.)
42	Tribunal ram.	The seat of a tribune.	Tribunes assert their right of convoking the Senate.) Decemviri created. Consular Government restored. Thucydides banished. Herodotus reads his history at the Olympic Games. Military tribunes, with consular powers, created. Censors appointed.) Battering rams invented. (Phidias the sculptor. Enpolis and Aristophanes the poets.)

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Mundi.

In the books (Hag. and Zech.), and th' Athenians, Chi-
3478 nese
In Confucius have better than Hystaspes' KeYS.

Roman kings, banish'd Tarquin's the last clumsy log
of;
Consuls, dictators, Coriolanus a HoG oF.
3495

Tragic Æschylus, Xerxes, both give their own treats;
And in poesy young Pindar: o'er Persia fine FeaTS.
3518

Cymon beat Persian fleet, so Athens the Greek
3534 While he drubs, and he drubs till he makes the Foe
MeeK.

Trib. Decemviri, Consuls, great changes knew;
But Thucyd' thinks, Herodotus I may haVe FeW.
3550

Tribunes, Censors, and battering rams (Malachi) now,
3560 They make Phidian breath, Aristoph's comic Foe
BoW.

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
43	Peloponnesian	Standards.	Peloponnesian war removed to Sicily. ..... (Nicias, the Athenian general, loses his army in Sicily, through the terror excited by an eclipse of the moon.)
	History.	The stream of history.	History of Thucydides ends; that of Xenophon begins. ..... (Brennus, the Gaul, burns Rome.)
44	Trips to	A Sicilian house.	Plato's first voyage to Sicily..... (Camillus overcomes the Volsci. Diogenes the cynic. L. Manlius Imperiosus renews the ceremony of fixing the chronological nail in the temple of Jupiter to expiate the city. Marcus Curtius leaps into the gulf in the forum. Dion, tyrant of Syracuse, put to death by the mercenaries of Zacynthus.)
	Mausoleum.	Mausoleum.	Artemisia, queen of Caria, erects a cenotaph to her husband, Mausoleus, deemed one of the seven wonders, and giving the name of mausoleum to grand monuments. (Alexander grants leave to the Samaritans to erect a temple on Mount Gerizzim, in opposition to that at Jerusalem.)

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Mundi.	
3588	Peloponnesian war now with Sicily mixes, When the moon's 'clipse poor Nicias' force soon in death FiXeS.
3595	Thucyd', Xenophon now succeed, wave after wave; Hist'ry's tide and the flames, to which Rome the Foe GaVe.
3615	Plato's Sicily trips, Rome from Volsci relieve; But Diogenes' nail, and the leap, who'd BeLieVe.
3651	The tyrannic old Dion, Mausoleum unmeet, Or Gerizzim, which Alex grants Jews to DeFeaT.

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
45	Ganges'		Alexander overruns India as far as the Ganges; his soldiers refuse to cross the river. .....
			(Samnites, at the Caudine pass, make the Romans go under the yoke.
			Phocion put to death by the Athenians.
			Olympius, mother of the deceased Alexander, puts Arideus to death.
			The kingdom of Macedonia divided, agreeably to *Daniel*, chap. viii. ..
			Euclid, of Alexandria, the mathematician.)
	Dial.		The first sun-dial erected at Rome.
			(The god Esculapius brought from Epidaurus to Rome with great ceremony, in the shape of a monstrous serpent.
			Dionysius, of Alexandria, begins his era, calculating the year at three hundred and sixty-five days, five hours, and forty-nine minutes.
			Ptolemy Philadelphus has the Holy Scriptures translated into Greek. This translation is commonly called the Septuagint.)

LINES

Anno Mundi.	Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.
	Then from Ganges turns Alex, the yoke must annoy;
	Yet might Phocion's sad death to Olympius adD JoY.
3677	
	Crumbs of Macedon, Euclid on Dial can't stow 'em;
3703	Esculapius Dion, you seventY oWe eM.

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
46	Silver	Chest of silver.	(Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, arrives in Italy to assist the Tarentines.) .... Silver first coined at Rome, five years before the first Punic war. (Berosus, the Chaldean historian. The chronology of the Arundelian marbles composed. Manetho, the Egyptian historian.)
	Temple whip.	Whip for Judas Maccabeus, to clear the temple with.	Judas Maccabeus purifies the temple at Jerusalem, and restores the worship of God there..... (Cato, the censor, banishes philosophers and rhetoricians from Rome. The measurement of time by water invented, at Rome, by Scipio Nasica. Hipparchus observed the autumnal equinox.)

LINES

Anno Mundi.	Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.
	Now would Pyrrhus for silver in Punic wars lurk ;
	But Berosus, from Paros, Manetho *he'll JeRK*.
3724	
	Judas Mac clears the temple, and so in a rage,
	Cato, water, and equinox, all the SaMe aGe.
3839	

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
47	Alexandrian Library.	Ruins of Alexandria.	Ptolemy Physcon, having desolated Alexandria, repairs it, and invites there the ingenious in arts and sciences. ..... (The Samaritan temple on Mount Gerizzim destroyed by John Hyrcanus I., prince and high priest of the Jews. Ptolemy sends to Cleopatra the head and feet of their son. Carthage rebuilt by order of the Roman Senate.) Sylla takes Athens and sends Apellicon's library to Rome. ..... (He burns the capital, proscribes senators, &c. and is created dictator.)
48	Triumvirate Octo.	The Triumviri and Diodorus.	Julius Cæsar divides the republic with Pompey and Crassus, which forms the first triumvirate. .... Diodorus Siculus, the historian. Octavius defeats Marc Antony..... (The senate confer on Octavius the title of Augustus. Virgil and Horace, the poets; likewise Ovid.)

Anno Mundi.	LINES Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.
	Physcon Alex repairs; go, Hyrcanus, destroy. Cleopatra's fine Carthage rebuilds a wiSe *BoY.*
3867	
	Athen's library Sylla the cruel besets; On the commonwealth then, fiercely trampling he
3918	GeTS.
	Juli', Pompey, and Crassus, first triumvira; And Diodorus writing *fine boys euGe aH aH.*
3944	
	When Octavius beats poor Mark, August his name;
3973	Between Virgil and Horace; O how GaY I aiM.

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
49	Pride of Geography.		Rome at the meridian of her glory, all the known world either subject to her or bound by treaties. .. (Augustus corrects the calendar, by ordering the twelve ensuing years to pass without intercalation. Herod repairs the temple.) Dionysius the geographer. ..... (An interview in the Isle of Samos between Caius Cæsar and Tiberius, whereby their mutual aversion is rather increased. The common Christian era commences A.M. 4004, but the birth of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ took place four years earlier.)
50	Throne of Fire.		Augustus dies ; Tiberius ascends the throne.. (The mathematicians and magicians expelled Rome. John baptizing. The ascension of Christ. Caligula, after committing the greatest enormities, is put to death by Chereas and others. Caractacus, sent in chains to Rome, receives his liberty from Claudius. St. Paul preaches at Athens.) Rome set on fire by Nero.

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Mundi.	
3985	Romans, proud in their strength, twelve not intercal'd leave, After Herod, in temple, had used *his larGe SieVe.*
4003	The Geog. Dionysius, say, " Do you see, " Of peace 'twixt Caius and Tib. 'tis no use to tell " Me."
Anno Domini.	
14	Oh! Augustus, you must for Tiberius forsake; *Viewing* mathes and magi *o'er* Enon's broad LaKe.
33	The great Saviour ascends: and Chereas one slays. Paul, Caractacus, Rome in fierce flames must aMaZe

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
51	Falling Zion Epistle.		Titus, the son of Vespasian, takes Jerusalem.. (Herculaneum and Pompeii buried by an eruption of Vesuvius. Julius Agricola reduces South Britain to a Roman province, and sailing round Britain first discovers it to be an island. The empire of the Huns, in Tartary, destroyed by the Chinese. St. John banished to Patmos.) Pliny the younger, Proconsul in Bithynia, sends Trojan his celebrated account of the Christians. *Lib.* x. *Ep.* 97..... (Adrian builds a wall from Carlisle to Newcastle. Aquila translates the Old Testament into the Greek tongue. Adrian rebuilds Jerusalem.)

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Domini.	
70	Zion falls, Herculaneum, then our form new, Chinese drive the Huns, Patmos poor John like a JeW.
102	Plin's epistle, like Adrian's wall, town to town, The Old Testament Greek must rèvive Salem's ToWN.

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
52	Beating the Silk-worm.		Adrian's last blow against the Jews; banishing them, setting up the figure of a swine, and raising temples to heathen deities in the Holy Places, &c. ..... (Justin Martyr writes his first apology for the Christians. Antoninus defeats the Moors, and afterwards the Germans and Dacians.) The Romans send an embassy to China, to establish a trade in silk... (Montanus propagates his heresy. Commodus succeeds Antoninus, and remits the persecution of the Christians.)
53	Sighs Septuaginta.	Which might be heard on account of the changes in the empire.	Origen born at Alexandria. ..... (Four persons assume the imperial title: Severus prevails over the others. Symmachus publishes a version of the Bible. Severus goes to Britain, and builds a wall across the country, from the Frith of Forth, to exclude the North Britons. M. O. Severus Macrinus procures the assassination of Caracalla, and is proclaimed emperor.) The Septuagint translation of the Old Testament found in a cask...

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Domini.

In wrath Adrian's last, Justin Martyr's first blow:
To Antoninus, Daci, Moors, bow a TaMe Foe.

135

The proud Romans fetch silk; spreads Montanus things sad,
166 Which are e'en for the reign of Commodus Too BaD.

Well might Origen sigh; upstarts wave after wave,
185 And Severus in time, Symmach's book *just To SaVe,*

His wall builds this Severus: Macrinus how sly;
Peeps the Septuagint from its cask a NeW eYe.

207

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
54	Bribes	A bag of bribes.	Heliogabulus bribes the Goths not to invade the empire. ..... (Alexander Severus succeeds him, passes into Gaul and is assassinated. The Gordians are invested with imperial dignity; the younger is killed; the father kills himself.
	Quadruple.	Two Franks and two Persians.	The younger Gordian being killed, a son of his is made emperor.) ..... The Franks first mentioned in history. Gordian takes some Persian cities. (Philip præter murders Gordian, and is saluted emperor. The secular games celebrated at Rome, to commemorate the millennium of the city.)

LINES

Anno Domini.	Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.
	Heli'gab' bribes the Goths, thinking they'll soon be gone;
222	So Severus and Gordians to ruin RuN oN.
	Ah, the younger new Franks, and the Persians, but lazy,
237	And in Philip's Millennium they're almost gone cRa-ZY.

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
55	Hermitage		To avoid the seventh persecution, one Paul retires to Thebais, and lays the foundation of the monastic life. . . . . (The empire is successively harrassed in various parts, by thirty tyrants or pretenders. The Goths, Scythians, and Franks ravage the empire, and Valerian is taken prisoner by Sapor.)
	Quake.		Earthquakes in Europe, Asia, and Africa, with three days of darkness... (Odenatus king of Palmyra dies. Claudius the 2nd gains a great victory over the Goths, Scythians, and Heruli: Aurelian succeeds him.)

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Domini.	
	Hermit Paul, thirty tyrants from Decius they knew ; The Goths, Scyth, Franks, and Sapor, call Rome to ReVieW.
250	
	Earthquakes o'er the known world, Odenatus is gone ; Second Claude and Aurelian, how they RuB oN.
262	

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
56	Bottle		(Aurelian leads Zenobia in triumph to Rome. . M. A. Probus made emperor.) Wines first made in Britain. (Diocletian elected emperor. The Salian Franks establish themselves to the West and South of the Rhine; from them came Clodion, "and here," says M. Freret, "we should fix the commencement of the French monarchy."
	Demon.	Of persecution.	The two emperors and two cæsars march to defend the four quarters of the empire.) ..... The tenth and last persecution of the Christians. (Constantine the Great succeeds Constantius. Four emperors appear in different parts of the empire.)

LINES

Anno Domini.	Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.
274	With Zenobia, Probus, some wines for a joke: Diocletian, Clodion, on Rhine set youR YoKe.
291	Double emp'rors and cæsars, the demon bring out: Soon great Constantine shines: four imps they siNG ouT.

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
57	Crosses of Max and Paul.		Constantine is said to see a vision of the cross in the clouds. ..... (He defeats Maxentius, and endeavours to reconcile the difference between Alexander and Arius. The combats of gladiators abolished. Constantine transfers the seat of the empire to Byzantium. He is succeeded by his three sons, Constantine, Constans, and Constantius.) ..... Paul dies. (Gallus made cæsar. Julian apostatizes. Jovian favors Christianity.)
58	Catholic Burgundy.	Casks of Burgundy wine.	Valens has eighty ecclesiastics, who came to soften his rigour against the Catholics, burned in a ship. ..... (The Bible translated into the Gothic tongue. The sons of Theodosius divide the empire; Arcadius has the East and Honorius the West.. Alaric plunders and burns Rome. The Vandals, Alains, and Suevi divide Spain.) The kingdom of the Burgundians begins in Alsace, under Gundicar.

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Domini.	
	By the cross, Max he beats, and the fierce gets between;
312	Gladiators he scouts, but must Byzant'uM LeaN.
	Three young Constans, with Paul, the first hermit *for daisy:*
	Gallus, Julian, Jovian, all quite aMaZe Ye.
337	
	In a ship Valens burns the poor Catholics, oh!
	When the Bible spreads Gothic, *say not 'tis MY Woe.*
370	
	The split empire gains Alaric; Spain can not live;
	Her to cure, Vandals Burgundy *might make theM GiVe.*
395	

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
59	Bow of Trotting-Venice.	Theodosius bowing. Venice on stilts.	(Pharamond begins the kingdom of the Franks, or French, on the lower Rhine.) ..... Theodosius endeavours to restore learning at Constantinople, and publishes his code. (Genseric, king of the Vandals, expels several Catholic Bishops, and takes Carthage. The Picts and Scots ravage South Britain.) The city and republic of Venice take their rise. (Genseric plunders Rome. Vortimer the Briton defeated by Hengist, at Crayford. Chinese sail to the North of California. Victorinus of Aquitain, invents the Pascal cycle.

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Domini.	
	For Franks Pharamond, and Theodosius's bow; There's with Genseric, Cathoes, and Carthage ScotcH NoW.
420	
	Venice, Genseric, Vortimer, Hengist too run;
452	Or the Chinese round the Pascal *will have so mucH FuN.*

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
60	Head and Quakes.		(The emperor Severus poisoned by Ricimer.) .. The Ostrogoths send the head of Dinzic, son of Attila, to Constantinople. (Vesuvius emits ashes as far as to Constantinople. Hengist the Saxon, treacherously murders 300 English. Odoacer, king of the Heruli, deposes Augustulus, ends the Western empire, and begins the kingdom of Italy.) ..... Part of Constantinople destroyed by an earthquake of forty days' continuance. (Zeno, emperor of the East, publishes a decree of union between parties in the church. The battle of Soissons gained by Clovis, against the Roman general; this is, by many, deemed the true era of the French monarchy. The Britons, under Ambrosius and Prince Arthur, defeat the Saxons under Ella.)

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Domini.	
465	Emperors Ricimer rids: head and ashes arrive: Of the English three hundred like Western arcH DiVe.
476	Rome, earthquakes forty days, schisms Zeno make sob; Clovis Soissons, and Arthur of Britain's oH JoB.

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
61	Gelasius's Fleur de lis.	Gelasius with the codes. divided.	Gelasius, bishop of Rome, asserts his supremacy as sovereign Pontiff. (Fergus begins the kingdom of Scotland, according to the Irish historians; those of Scotland give him greater antiquity. Alaric defeated and slain by Clovis.) The two codes, La Loy Gombette and the Theodosian, published. The dominions of Clovis are divided. ..... (The Persian and Saracen kings embrace Christianity. Vitalianus the Goth, besieging Constantinople; his fleet is destroyed by means of a brass speculum. Time computed by the Christian era.)
62	Cycle of Silk.		Dionysius the little composes his cycle. .... (Justinian code published. Benedictine monks instituted. The kingdom of Burgundy conquered by the kings of Paris and Soissons. That of the Vandals by Belisarius, who takes Carthage.) The fabrication of silk taught at Constantinople, by two Indian monks. ... (Prince Arthur mortally wounded in Cornwall, by the treacherous Modred.)

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Domini.	
	Proud Gelasius of Rome, with Scotch Fergus may vie;
	And with Alaric Clovis, while both codes are HiGH.
494	
	France split: Persians and Saracens on the cross call;
511	For the speculum Goths; and the era oF aLL.
	Dionysius' prime cycle, Justinian's code,
526	Benedicts; o'er Burgundians and Carthage we'Ve RoaD.
	To make silk learns Constante from Indian unnam'd:
	Through the murder'd Prince Arthur was Modred
536	much FaMeD.

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
63	Polish warlike Hog.	Polish arms.	The state of Poland formed by Lechus, who takes the title of duke. . . The Civil wars in France. Clothaire becomes the sovereign. (The Danube frozen; the Huns cross it: Belisarius gives them a sum of money to spare Constantinople. Narses invites the Lombards to settle in Italy. The Turks send an embassy from Scythia to Constantinople, concerning a trade in silk; the first notice of these people in history. . . . . . Longinus governs in Italy as exarch.) The first monastery founded in Bavaria. (The Lombards governed by dukes, and afterwards by a king.)

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Domini.	
	Poles and French wars, then Huns cross the Danube in trice;
550	Narses will have the Lombards Italian *stiFF iCe.*
	Turkey silk *for* Longinus, monastical *hog*;
	O'er the Lombards in Rome, midst their dukes a gruFf DoG.
569	

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
64	Latin	The number 6 for Latin, the numerals in λαετεινος amounting to 666.	(Chosroes the great, king of Persia, defeated by the Roman general Justinian. He afterwards dies of grief. ..... Antioch destroyed by an earthquake.) The Latin ceases to be spoken in Italy. (Fiefs have their origin in France. John, patriarch of Constantinople, assumes the title of universal Bishop, in opposition to the pope of Rome.)
	Raft.	For Augustine to sail upon.	Augustine arrives in England, attended by forty monks. ..... (Romans lose nearly all their possessions in Asia. St. Paul's church in London founded by Ethelbert. Through the concessions of Phocas, the temporal power of the Pope begins.)

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Domini.

Speak of Chosroes and Antioch, Latin *my Bob*,
Rise of fiefs, John of Cons, each a right o Fie JoB.

576

When Augustine arrives, Rome from Asia away;
Saint Paul's Ethelbert; Phocas make pope's a liFe
597 GaY.

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
65	Retreat for Chosroes.	Horn to sound a retreat.	(The Saracens, or Arabs, ravage Syria. .... Constantinople plundered by the Avari.) Mahomet flies from Mecca and retreats to Medina. (The Persians take Jerusalem.) Chosroes put to death by his son Siroes, who restores the wood of the holy cross. ..... (Mahomet is succeeded by his father-in-law, Abubecher, as caliph or chief of the Saracens. The Persian era of Jesdegirdes begins, on their defeat by Abubecher.
66	Books burned by Omar.		The Christian religion carried into China by missionaries, who erected a monument discovered in 1625..... Jerusalem taken by the Saracens,) and Alexandria; they burn the library. Omar, caliph of the Saracens, killed by a Persian slave, in the temple at Jerusalem, which he had converted into a mosque..... (The Saracens become masters of Africa, under Muavius; they take Cyprus and Rhodes.)

LINES

Anno Domini.	Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.
	Ravage Saracens Syria, Constantinon:
612	Persians Jews; and Mahomet his flight must DoaT oN.
	With poor Chosroes and cross Abubecher might vie;
	And to tune Jesdegirdes bang Persians quite DRY.
627	
	When the standard of mercy in China had bloom'd;
	By the Saracens, Jews and the books were all DooM'D.
636	
	Omar falls in the temple by Persian from far:
	But Muavius Afric, Rhodes conqer'D, aH, aH!
644	

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
67	Glass Paddy.		Glass invented by a bishop, and brought into England by a Benedictine monk. This is according to Aspin's Chronology; but there is glass among the remains of Pompeii; and see the article "Adder Stones," in the Encyclopædia Metropolitana. (The Saracen fleet besieging Constantinople, is destroyed with Greek fire by Callinacus. ..... The Britons subdued by the Saracens.) Quilien, an Irish monk, propagates Christianity at Wirtsburgh, in Germany..... (Venice begins to be governed by a Doge. Ina, king of Wessex, publishes the Saxon laws. The Saracens, under Muza, conquer Spain. Ina first levies Peter's pence for the support of a college at Rome.)

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Domini.

Glass, Constante's Greek fire on the fleet's sure to slay 'em;
Then come Saxons, and English, alas! must oBeY eM.

673

Paddy Quilien, Wirtsburgh; the doge, a bright lad:
Tell mad Ina, the Spaniards for pence will Be SaD.

686

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
68	Images'	Six images.	Pope Gregory II. excommunicates the Emperor Leo Isauricus, for persisting in his opposition to images. ..... (The pope's nuncio instituted by Gregory III. From August to October a thick darkness obscures the light of day.)
	Era.	A revolving era, represented by the encircling line.	The computation of time, from the birth of Christ, begins to be used in history. ..... (The race of Abbas become caliphs of the Saracens, and encourage learning. The Saracens in Spain, revolting from the house of Abbas, begin the kingdom of Corduba. The Lombards at war with the pope. A frost of five months continuance.)

LINES

Anno Domini.	Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.
	Second Greg. with his images, starts Nuncio;
	Who announces in darkness can't see how theY MoW.
730	
	The new era, and Abbas in Spain, they're the folks;
	But the Lombards, the pope, war, and frost are no JoKeS.
748	

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
69	Fox	Fox for Charlemagne.	Charles, alias Charlemagne, and Carloman crowned. ..... (Carloman dying, Charlemagne remains sovereign of all France. Charlemagne defeating Didier and assisting the pope, he takes the title of king of Italy. Constantine VII. assumes the sole government: Irene having made herself unpopular.
	Pence.	Bag of pence.	Constantine recalls Irene to partake in the government. ..... An academy founded at Paris. Ethelbert I. king of the East Angles, murdered by Offa,) who, to expiate his villainy, levies Peter's pence on his subjects in Mercia.

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Domini.

Charlemagne, France and Italy gets, like a fox;
And so Constantine makes poor Irene's *bY BoX.*

768

Come Irene, Parisian acad. better hap;
Offa Peter's good pence for shed blood a slY GaP.

791

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
70	Hunting Degree.	The globe on which a degree was measured.	Charlemagne extirpates the Huns, or Avari, in Pannonia, called by the Greeks Turks, and defeats the Boii ..... (Gothicus begins to reign over the Danes. Soon afterwards Biomo in Sweden. Jupiter eclipsed by the moon. A large spot seen on the sun for eight days. Louis Debonnaire succeeds his father Charlemagne, and calls the pope to account for putting conspirators to death by his own authority. ..... Almamon encourages learning among the Saracens; observes the sun's greatest declination,) and measures a degree of latitude on the plains of Sinjiar, near Babylon. (A slave, named Thomas, becomes powerful among the Saracens, and twice attacks Constantinople, but is defeated and taken at Adrianople.)

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Domini.	
	Charlemagne hunts the Huns, Boii, like a Dane's hog:
	The moon Jupiter blots; the spot makes all Ye GoG.
799	
	The good Debonnaire taught the pope how to behave;
	And Almamon's degree, just before Tom the SLaVe.
815	

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
71	Almagest		Almagest of Ptolemy translated into Arabic, by order of Almamon. .....
			(Commencement of the kingdom of England under Egbert, he having united the kingdoms of the Heptarchy.
			The Picts defeated and their nation extirpated by Kenneth, king of Scotland.)
	Debonnaire.	With his sons.	Debonnaire dies; his dominions are divided among his three sons.....
			(The Saracens besiege Rome; the Normans and Danes invade England.
72	Greek church		The Adriatic is frozen, and carriages are used on it.) .....
			The schism of the Greek church.
			(Alfred succeeds to the throne.)
	Clock.		Clocks introduced at Constantinople, from Venice. .....
			(Alfred defeated by the Danes.
			Charles le Chauve, crossing the Alps to assist the pope, is poisoned by his physician.)

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Domini.

This fine lad has the Almagest turn'd to allure ye:
The scar'd heptarchy, Picts, Egbert, Kenneth *asSuRe*
827 *Ye.*

'Tis thy sons, Debonnaire, make the throne backward go;
840 Just when Saracens, Normans, and Danes 'gin to SHoW.

Adriatic is bound still, as Alfred's great log;
'But the Greek church divides Theologian'S FōG.
859

The good Alfred's defeat; Con's clocks from afar;
While le Chauve on the Alps grieves with poisonouS JaR.

872

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
73	Aries'	The stars in Aries.	Albategni observed that the first star in Aries was 18° 2′ distant from the equinoctial point. ...
			(Alfred founds the university of Oxford, composes a body of laws, and divides England into counties.)
	Land Tax.	Land marked or taxed.	The first land tax in England. .....
			(The foundation of Calcutta in the Hither India.
			The dynasty of Tam ends in China, having lasted 290 years.)
74	Fatimites'	Fatimites' flag	The dynasty of the Fatimites, in Africa, begins, pretending to be the descendants of Mahomet's daughter, Fatima. .....
			(Leo V. emperor of the East, dies; he wrote several treatises, and was called the philosopher.)
	Fence.	of Neustria.	Charles the Simple, cedes part of Neustria to the Normans, thenceforward called Normandy...
			(The Carlovingian race of emperors becomes extinct, and the imperial title passes to the Germans.)

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Domini.	
	The first Aries was mark'd by Albategni's quick eyes; Oxford, counties, and laws, all fit for an aSSiZe.
883	
	Tax on land is a cut that should ne'er be forgot; For Calcutta then rose, but Tam's dynasty SQuaT.
891	
	For a short time in Africa, Fatimites rise: To common fate Leo bows, though often sunG WiSe.
908	
	Silly Charles lets the Normans now Neustria set in, And the honors, once French, now the Germans can GeT iN.
912	

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
75	Toils for Verona.	The Fowler's toils	Henry, surnamed the Fowler, elected emperor of the West. ..... (Fourth marriages condemned by the council of Constantinople. Fiefs established in France.) Beringer is killed at Verona. ..... (Charles the Simple dies in prison. Henry the Fowler succeeded by Otho the Great, not ruling the Greek empire, nor at this time crowned by the pope.)
76	Arithmetical Monkey.	for a monk.	Arithmetic brought into Europe. ..... (Danes invade France. Hugh the White, or the Great, having governed France 20 years, without the regal title, is succeeded by Hugh Capet, his son.) The power of the monks great in England. ..... (Commencement of the dynasty of Sum, or Song, in China, which continues 320 years. John Zimisces crowned emperor of the East, takes Basilius and Constantine into partnership.)

LINES

Anno Domini.	Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.
919	Fowler thought all the West he should tie *to his wig;* The fourth marriage is banished; French fief *a biG PiG.*
924	At Verona, Beringer, Charles, Fowler, all squeak; While the first of the Othoes, nor Roman nor GReeK.
941	When to Europe arithmetic, Danes to France pop; The White Hugh and Hugh Capet, can *caperinG HoP.*
960	High the monks here; in China the monkey Sum O; In the East, then makes Zimisces his three strinG BoW.

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
77	Bardas's	The two Bardases.	Bardas Sclerus and Bardas Phocas assume the imperial title in the east, and hold it about ten years. .....
			(Hugh Capet, duke of Paris, elected king; restores the seat of government to Paris.)
	Figures.	An Arabic figure.	The figures brought into Spain from Arabia, by the Saracens, begin to be adopted throughout Europe. .....
			(Gerbert, archbishop of Rheims, who introduced the Arabian or Indian figures into France, constructs balance clocks.
			The kings of Denmark and Norway invade England.)
78	Christian		Almanzor the Saracen defeats the Christians in Spain.....
			(They gain a great victory over him. The emperor, Otho III. performs the tour of Italy, as an act of devotion, and afterwards goes on pilgrimage to Poland.)
	Churches.		Many churches in England pulled down and rebuilt in a new style.
			(Ethelred II. orders a massacre of Danes throughout England.....
			The Saracens besiege Jerusalem, destroy the church and monastery of the Holy Sepulchre.)

LINES

Anno Domini.	Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.
	In the east the two Bardases suddenly grow; And might stare to see Hugh cap'ring, like a GaY Beau.
976	
	The Arab's figures spread, by Gerbert set sail; And the balance; Danes, Normans have a stronG GaLe.
991	
	Now Almanzor, then Christians the victory have: Himself Otho to tour, then to pilgrimaGe GaVe.
995	
	Churches cast their old clothes; Danes would Ethelred awe: Burning sepulchres, Saracens cry out We WaR.
1002	

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
79	Danish	A Dane	Danes get possession of England. ..... (Edmund II. surnamed Ironside, attacks the Danes, but being killed by his domestics, Canute II. reigns in England. Aretin the monk introduces a new species of music under six notes. The Seljoucide Turks establish a potent empire in Persia.)
	Confessor.	a Saxon confessor.	The Saxon race of Princes restored in England, in Edward the Confessor ..... (100,000 Russians from Scythia land in Thrace. The Greek church separates from the Roman or Latin. 70,000 Europeans undertake a journey to Palestine, and are there killed or made prisoners.)

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Domini.	
1013	Danes will struggle till poor Ironside comes to harm; But the tune of six notes Seljoucide might CaLM.
1041	Here the Saxon confessor; in Thrace Russians slip; Greek from Latin; in Palestine fell the great WHiP.

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
80	Conqueror's	Crowns of the conqueror and the conquered.	William conquers Harold at Hastings. ..... (The feudal law introduced in England. Henry IV. emperor of Germany, fasts three days, and goes with his family to make submission to the pope. The Carthusians founded by Bruno.
	Puncheon.	of Port for Portugal.	The Moors or Saracens of Africa, conquer those of Spain. ..... Knights of Malta founded. Crusades begin. Godfrey takes Nice, Antioch, and Jerusalem.) The kingdom of Portugal commenced.
81	Cotton	Rolls of cotton.	(Henry I. conquers Normandy. Learning revived at the University of Cambridge.) Writing on paper fabricated of cotton, becomes common.
	Mace.	for civil laws.	(Roger, excommunicated by the pope, proclaimed king of Sicily, takes Capua and Beneventum. The second crusade excited by the preaching of Bernard.) ..... Civil law revived by Wernerius. Gratian completes the compilation of the canon law. (Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, assassinated. Henry II. takes possession of Ireland.)

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Domini.	
1066	William's conquest of Harold brought on feudal dread; Pope to Henry and Chartreuse an uneasy BeD.
1091	Moors, Knights, Crusaders, Godfrey, this is a queer set; Which Jerusalem, Port, and Normandy GeT.
1110	All Cam's learning in common on cotton they draw; Still Capua, Beneventum, feel Roger's greaT PaW.
1146	Bernard, civil and canon, sets on this crusade; As proud Becket to kill; knock Paddy's hoT HeaD.

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
82	Sun and star		(Saladin defeats the crusaders; he takes Damascus and Jerusalem. Jenghiz Khan is deposed on account of his youth.) ..
			The great conjunction of the sun, moon, and all the planets, in Libra, Sept. 14, at sun-rise.
	Sieve.	Saracen sifting Castille.	African Saracens defeat the king of Castille. .
			(University of Salamanca in Spain founded.
			The inquisition begins.
83	Taffy's	Welch Hat.	Normandy conquered and re-united to France.)
			Wales conquered by king John.
			(Writings of Aristotle condemned by the council of Paris.
			Violent persecution against the Albigenses.
			The doctrine of transubstantiation introduced.
			The Moors introduce the sciences of astronomy and geography into Europe.
			Privileges granted by Henry III. to cities and corporate towns.
	Russian whip.	Tribute exacted from the Russians.	The almagest of Ptolemy translated from the Arabic into Latin.) .....
			The Tartars subject the Russians to the payment of tribute.
			(The seventh or fifth crusade under Louis IX.
			The Sorbonne founded at Paris.)

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Domini.

Jenghiz Khan young, and Saladin, scourges so big ;
That the sun, moon, and stars will to Libra alL JiG.

1179

Afric Saracens run poor Castille through death's
1195 sieve ;
Salamanca's young fry ; inquisition leaP GiVe.

Normans, Welch, Aristotle, 'Bigenses might shock ;
1204 The Mass, stars, earth, and cities, the Moors how they
RoCK.

Almagest latinized ; Tartars, Russians can feel ;
While poor Louis for Crusades ; French for SorbonNe
1231 a ZeaL.

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
84	Alphonsine	Table of Astronomy.	Alphonso II. king of Castille, composes his tables of astronomy. ..... (Representatives of the commons of England appear in parliament. Pope Urban IV. institutes the annual festival of the Holy Sacrament. The orders of the Mendicants reduced to four. Cheou Ching, in China, observed the obliquity of the ecliptic, 23° 33′ 39″)... Mortmain statute made in England. (Moguls complete the conquest of China. Edward I. banishes the Jews from England. Melec takes Acre and ends the crusades.)
	Mortmain.	A statute.	

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Domini.	
	Astronomical tables, Alphonsine to name;
1253	Commons host, and four orders, *would quite ruiN FaMe.*
	So obliquely Cheou Ching, by Mortmain they destroy 'em;
1273	But Moguls, and poor Jews, and the Crusades an-NoY 'eM.

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
85	Spectacles for Coals.		(The motion of trepidation discovered by Thebit the Arabian. ..... Edward I. sends the Scotch coronation chair, &c. to England. The Ottoman empire begins.) Spectacles invented. (The jubilee founded at Rome. The compass invented or improved by Flavio of Italy.) Coals used in England. ..... (The Swiss cantons begin. The seat of the popes removed to Avignon. The knights of St. John take Rhodes. Abulfeda, the Saracen prince in Syria, finishes his Arabian geography.)

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Domini.	
	Trepidation and Scotch chair; the Ottoman charged;
1296	With good spectacles, jubilee, compass enlaRG'D.

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
86	Gunpowder	A vessel of gunpowder.	Gunpowder invented by a monk of Cologne. . . (The Weaving of cloth introduced into England by the fugitive Flemings. The first comet whose course is described with astronomical exactness. Knights and Burgesses first sit together in the same house of Parliament.) . . . . .
	Madeira.	Cask of Madeira.	The Madeira Islands discovered by Macham an Englishman. (Gold coined in England. A code of laws published in Poland, by Casimir the Great; and the university of Cracow founded.)

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Domini.

When the gunpowder'd-monk of Cologne *took some*
1330 *physic;*
Could we weave a cloth *track* which the Comets might
MiMiC.

Knights and Burgesses join'd *for* Madeira's gold *acre;*
For the Casimir laws, University MaKeR.

1342

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
87	Locust High Admiral.		(Turks enter Europe.) Swarms of locusts desolate Africa and Asia. . . (Tamerlane begins to reign in Persia. Wickliff begins to preach in England. The seat of the popes removed to Rome, and the schism of two popes begins. Bills of exchange used in England. . . . . . Cannon used in the English service. The first navigation law in England.) The first Lord High Admiral of England appointed. (Cards invented. Bojador* discovered. John Huss propagates his doctrines in Bohemia.)

* Not Good Hope, as stated in Aspin's Chronology, page 251; see Brookes's Gazetteer, and see Encyclopædia Metrolitana; Africa, Progressive Geography.

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Domini.	
	The Turks, Locusts, and Tamerlane three quarters roam;
1353	Wickliff teazes two popes, *and makes both of theM FoaM.*
	Bills, balls, and Navy laws; cards, the High Admiral's
1381	fist;
	But the Cape of Bojador, John Huss through the MiST.

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
88	Algebra Era.	An algebraic letter.	(Three emperors of the west, and three popes reigning at one time.) ... Algebra brought from Arabia into Europe. (Jerome and John Huss burnt.) The Christian era adopted in Portugal. .... (The Hussites commit devastations in Austria, Bohemia, &c. Ulugh Beigh, author of the Persian astronomical tables, observes the obliquity of the ecliptic 23°. 30′. 17″.)
89	Printer's Hope.	A printed 8.	Printing invented at Mentz. ..... (The sea breaks in at Dort and drowns about 100,000 persons. Glass manufactured in England. Engraving and etching invented. Constantinople taken by the Turks, this ends the Eastern empire. Cape de Verd Islands and the Guinea coast discovered by the Portuguese;) also the Cape of Good Hope, which they called Cabo Tormentosa. (Bartholomew Columbús introduces maps and charts into England. Christopher Columbus discovers the West India Islands.)

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Domini.

Triple emperors and popes; strike an algebraic awe;
But Jerome and John Huss feel the dread popisH
1410 PaW.

Christian era now Portugal fixes upon her;
1422 But disgrac'd by the Hussites, while Ulugh has Ho-
NoR.

Printing, Glass, Graving, Etching, all start forward
1440 now;
At Dort breaks in the sea; Eastern empire thinK
HoW.

Verd Isles, Gold coast, and Cape of Good Hope
were as shy,
As Columbus's maps, when for new world tHeY
1474 Hie.

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
90	Reformer's.	A Reformer.	The Reformation begun in Germany by the monk, Martin Luther. ..... (The Turks terminate the kingdom of the Mamelukes, in Egypt. Mexico and the Straits of Magellan discovered. Zuinglius begins the reformation in Switzerland. Fernando Cortez conquers the kingdom of Mexico. A new form of government established at Genoa, by Andrew Doria. Calvin flies from Paris and settles at Geneva.
	Revolution.	Drake's track.	An insurrection of the Anabaptists in Westphalia. ..... The order of the Jesuits founded by Ignatius de Loyola, a Spaniard. Copernicus observes the obliquity of the ecliptic 23°. 28′. 8″.) California discovered by Sir Francis Drake.

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Domini.

Reform, Egypt, strait Mag'lan, Zuinglius cry;
Cortez, Mexicans, Genoese, Calvin, all FLY.

1517

Anabaptists and Jesuits *turn all upon;*
But Copernicus, Drake going round bring FaMe oN.

1532

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
91	Slavery's	A hook for slaves.	(The crown of Sweden declared to be hereditary. Iron first cast in England. Books of Astronomy and Geography burnt in England, under the idea of their containing magic arts. Charles V. resigns his dominions to Philip II. and retires to the monastery of St. Just, in Estremadura.) Slave trade begins among British merchants. Religious wars re-commence in France. ..... (A new bright star in Cassiopeia for about five months. Russia invaded and overrun by the Turks.)
	Rod.	Rod for Religious Wars.	

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Domini.	
	Swedes in iron cast; Astro. Geometry book:
1544	The fifth Charly resigns; Merchants seize the slaVe HooK.

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
92	Tycho	Tycho looking through a telescope, (invented subsequently but during his life.)	(Union of Utrecht. ... Sir Walter Raleigh discovers Virginia and Cape Breton. New style introduced.) Tycho Brahe observes the vernal equinox. (Coaches used and Newspapers published in England.)
	Stocking.		The steel frame for silk stockings invented... (Telescopes by Jansen. Tea introduced into Europe. The Bank of England incorporated. Watches brought to England from Germany. The East India Company incorporated.
93	Circulation	Blood circulating.	Decimal arithmetic invented at Bruges ..... Galileo discovers the satellites of the planets. Henry IV. assassinated. Logarithms invented.) Dr. Harvey discovers the circulation of the blood.
	Covenants.	Scotchman carrying the league and covenant.	(The colony of New England planted by the Puritans..... Louis XIII. fixes the first meridian on the western point of Ferro.) Charles I. endeavours to establish episcopacy in Scotland. The Scots enter into the league and covenant.

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Domini.	
1579	Utrecht, Walter's Virginia, and Tycho new rig: O, what news in a coach! *they all have a braVe JiG.*
1589	Fine silk stockings and telescopes, tea, all in this age; *Make* the Bank and the East *wind* a watch *with glad ViSaGe.*
1602	Clever dec'mals, satellites, good Henry frown; Napier's logarithms, circular tide is *brought DoWN.*
1621	To New England the Puritans, now Ferro hop; But the Scotch for king Charles, league and cov'nant won't DRoP.

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
94	Barometer and Air Pump.		(Independence of Portugal recovered..... A revolution effected in China by the Mantchew Tartars.) Barometers invented. (Galileo applies the pendulum to clocks. Quakers in England.) The air pump invented at Madgeburgh..... (Dutch take Ceylon. Bombay ceded to the English. The Royal Society established at London. The Royal Academy for Inscriptions and Belles Lettres at Paris.)
95	Pen for Newton.	Locke's head and pen.	Charles II. grants the settlement of Carolina to eight noblemen, for whom Mr. Locke draws up a code of laws. ..... (Habeas Corpus Act passed. Louis XIV. revokes the edict of Nantz, and persecutes the Protestants.) Sir Isaac Newton publishes his System of Philosophy..... (Peace between Peter the Great and the Emperor of China. Battle of the Boyne. The treaty of partition between Great Britain, France, and Holland, for the dismemberment of Spain.)

LINES

Anno Domini.	Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.
1640	Portuguese and Chinese have their great changes now, With barometers, pendulums, Quakers *Be HoW.*
1654	The finest air pump, Dutch and us eastward poke, The Society Royal, French *standarD oF oaK.*
1676	When Locke's pen for America was well employ'd, By the Habeas, Nantz though revok'd, one is BuoY'D.
1686	With great Newton and Peter Czar, all might be glad; But the Boyne and partitions of Spain must Be SaD.

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
96	Balls and Arms.		(Frederick I. duke of Prussia, assumes the regal title. ..... Kamscatka discovered and conquered by the Russians.) Admiral Rook takes Gibraltar; and defeats the Spanish fleet, off that place, the following year. See also Symbol 99. (England and Scotland united under the title of the Kingdom of Great Britain. Interest of money in England fixed at 5 per cent.) The Russians conquer Georgia, &c. from the Persians. ..... (South Sea Scheme begins a few months before, and ends a few months after, July. An Academy of Sciences at Petersburgh. Aberration of the fixed stars discovered by Dr. Bradley.)

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Domini.	
1701	Prusse, Kamscatka the Russians, Gibraltar Rooks up; For Great Britain's per cent. gives to some a slY CuP.
1717	Russia's arms and academy make her stand high; South Sea scheme's aberration is quick in JuLY.

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
97	The Worm Stair.		(Khouli Khan retakes several of the cities of Persia from the Turks and besieges Bagdad.) .. Holland in danger of being inundated through the damage done to the dikes, by worms imported from the Indies in merchant vessels. (Indians in the vicinity of Goa attempt to expel the Portuguese. Frederick II. king of Prussia, invades Silesia, without previous declaration of war against Maria Theresa of Austria.) The French defeated at Dettingen, by the allies under the Earl of Stair; George II. being engaged in the conflict. ..... (Commodore Anson sails round the world. The duke of Cumberland defeats the rebels at Culloden. Halifax the capital of Nova Scotia built, and 3,000 families sent there as settlers.)

Anno Domini.	LINES Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.
	Khouli Khan, like the worms to the dike, to each state ;
1731	Hindoos, Portuguese, Theresa's very slY MaTe.
	Stair from Dettingen, Anson come home *for some oakum ;*
1743	And when Culloden's won Halifax, many *JoKe eM.*

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
98	Stamp on Ottoes.		(The British Museum established. ..... Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake. American Philosophical Society established at Philadelphia.) American Stamp Act passed. The Russians take Azof, &c. and defeat the Ottoman fleet off Scios.. (An emigration of 500,000 Tourgouths from the coasts of the Caspian sea to the frontiers of China. First treaty for the dismemberment of Poland, between Austria, Russia, and Prussia. The English East India Company having acquired extensive provinces, the British government sends out Judges. Captain Cook makes discoveries in the Pacific Ocean.)

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Domini.	
1753	Our Museum was rais'd, then op'd Lisbon's dread tomb; While th' Americans learned, at Stamps strangelY FuMe.
1769	How the Russians beat Ottoes, Tourgouth's China jog, While poor Poles, and our Judges, and Cook trY a *BoG*.

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
99	Volcano Balloon.		(The American congress publish their declaration of independence.. Riots in many parts of England, on account of the attempt to remove the political disabilities of the papists. The Spanish floating batteries, employed against Gibraltar, destroyed by General Elliot with red hot balls. The British Government acknowledges the independence of the thirteen United States of America.) An eruption of Heckla, in Iceland; the volcanic matter is stated to have spouted up to the height of two miles during two months. (Sunday Schools opened at Gloucester, by Mr. Raikes)..... M. Lunardi ascends with a balloon; the first attempt in England. (Animal magnetism, introduced into France, exploded and brought into England. The bastille at Paris destroyed: this is usually considered the beginning of the French Revolution.)

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Domini.	
1776	Though America stands, here with riots, hot cloy'd; That America free, Heckla's scenes ne'er enJoY'D.
1784	What a contrast the schools, and balloons seem to speak, From the animal magnet, Bastille *you maY SeeK*.

SYMBOLS.			EVENTS
Nume. Order.	Names.	Explanation of Plates 1 & 2.	Referred to by the Symbols and Lines.
	Nap's		(Insurrection of 35,000 negroes at St. Domingo, 300 whites massacred. .. The lake of Harentoren, in the County of Kerry, in Ireland, a mile in circuit, suddenly disappears. Land in Finland, 4,000 square ells in extent, sinks fifteen fathoms.) Buonaparte takes the command of the French army in Italy. (96)
100	Ceres		(The London Missionary Society established.. Poniatowski resigns the crown of Poland. Cape of Good Hope taken by the British. Santa Fe and Panama, with the cities of Cusco and Quito, destroyed by an earthquake. Newspapers at Constantinople. Three consuls appointed in France.) Ceres discovered by M. Piazzi.
	Meteor.		(Abdul Wechab announces himself as a new prophet.) ..... A meteor passes over London. (British and Foreign Bible Society. Slave Trade abolished. Portuguese court removes to Brazil. French take possession of Rome and Spain.)

LINES

Referring to some Events, and giving the Dates of those referred to by the Symbols.

Anno Domini.	
1791	With poor whites at Domingo, Lake Harentoren, skip Ground at Finland, to see young Nap gailY eQuiP.
1795	Missions, Poniatowski, and no Good Hope, to save Santa Fe, the news, consuls, and Ceres, *theY GaVe*.
1803	Wechab meteor-like, with his Bible hopes slim; The slave trade, Portuguese, French, to Rome and Spain SWiM.

GEOGRAPHY.

IN this useful and pleasing study, (without which history cannot be understood, and our acquaintance also with the orb on which the Almighty has placed us, must be confined within the limits of our own vision,) an important part consists in a knowledge of the relative situation of countries, with the latitude and longitude of capitals, &c. the attainment of which has proved to many an insurmountable task. Before we enter thereon we shall notice a few

MISCELLANEOUS POINTS.

Form of the Earth.] The earth is of a spherical form; this is proved by the following facts:—1. We lose sight of the hull, then of the rigging, of a vessel sailing from land.—2. A person may regain the view of the sun which he had lost on the plain, by hastening to the top of a hill.—3. The rising sun first gilds the tops of the mountains.—4. Sailors making land, first discover the highest parts of it.—5. The earth has been sailed round.—6. Its shadow on the moon, at the time of a lunar eclipse, is bounded by a circular line.

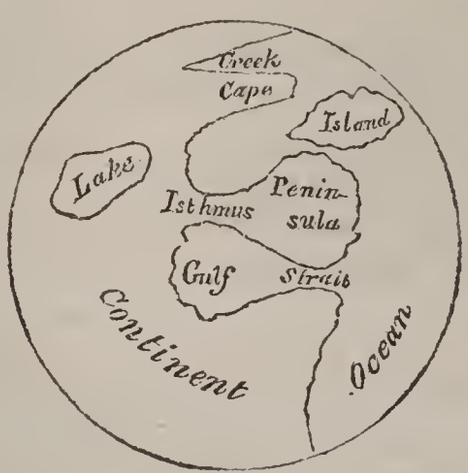
A readiness in producing these proofs is desirable, it may be soon attained by such a narrative as the following:

The vessel first hides its hull, but the man runs up the hill and regains it, and the setting sun, which as it returns first tips the mountains, sailors espy as they circumnavigate

the globe, in such a line as bounds the earth's shadow on the moon.

Gravitation.] As gravitation is such a grand and universal law of nature, affecting the place of this globe, the rest and motion of all bodies, it may be added to the above narrative that, in *all* their journies they were influenced by gravitation.

Description of the Earth and Water on the Globe.] It is a good expedient proposed by several writers to compare the names of the different parts of land and water, agreeably to this figure:



A creek or bay is in water what a cape or promontory is in land, a lake answers to an island, &c. &c.

Quarters of the World and Oceans.] Refer to a globe or map for the *four quarters* of the world—Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; and the *six oceans*—the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Indian, the Arctic, the Antarctic, and the Southern; and notice that there are *four* of the former and *six* of the latter.

History of Geography.] Of the *History* of Geography, the leading features may be delineated as follows:

Moses and Homer are the geographers of the most remote antiquity. Alexander's conquests led him to an acquaintance with India, Scythia, Syria, and Egypt: and, by

means of the Phenicians, the Greeks obtained the knowledge of their commercial connections. Ptolemy Evergetes carried his arms into Abyssinia, and whilst the Roman empire reached to the greatest extent, their great roads and itineraries gave correctness to the science. The Portuguese and Spaniards, in the fifteenth century, sailed east and west to the Pacific Ocean and to America; and subsequent travellers have explored various parts of the globe.

The recollection of this sketch, and of the principal points in Dr. Robertson's [a] interesting account of this subject, may be aided by these lines:

Send Moses home [b],
With Greece *to* roam [c];
And Portuguese
With Spaniards teaze;
'Till trav'llers fly
And multiply.

Centripetal Force, &c.] It is not for us to discuss the nature of the centripetal and centrifugal forces, of the changing seasons, &c. of the elliptical orbits of the planets, &c. but when the student has proceeded so far, it will be well for him to observe that three instruments exemplify them: the rod with a ball at each extremity, the ball and hoops, and the string and pins. It gives a confidence in our knowledge of a science when we can easily recall its principal topics.

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[a] History of America, Book I. [b] Homer. [c] Rome.

RELATIVE SITUATION OF COUNTRIES, LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE OF CAPITALS, &c.

By attending to the following directions, the student will acquire a knowledge of the situation and form of the continents and seas on the globe, the longitude and latitude of capitals, and various points of natural and civil history.

1*st*. Place a globe[a] before you; bring the equator to the wooden horizon, and the meridian of 20 degrees west longitude to the brass meridian.

2*nd*. Observe, that in this position the globe is divided into four parts, by the horizon and meridian: the north east quarter (the upper right hand division) contains Europe, Asia, and North Africa. Into the south east quarter South Africa projects: the remainder is principally occupied with the Indian and Southern Oceans. In the western hemisphere, North and South America divide between the Atlantics and the Pacifics; South America protruding into the south west quarter.

3*rd*. Sketch[b] several times the outlines of the geographical figures, Plates 3—7, observing what countries occupy the different parts of them.

4*th*. Learn the associations given, p. 147, *et seq*. for the longitude, &c. of the capitals of Europe, Asia, &c.

5*th*. Trace the outlines of the quarters of the world, as directed, p. 157, *et seq*.

By the above method, it will be easy not only to state the longitude, &c. of capitals, but also to point out their situation; and, any longitudes and latitudes being given, to state in what countries, seas, &c. they are; and thus, from the

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[a] If a globe cannot be obtained, maps of the eastern and western hemispheres may be used.

[b] For this purpose a transparent slate will be useful.

journal or log-book, to trace in the mind the traveller's or ship's course.

In Geography we have not used the rooms or symbols, because the globe, divided by lines of longitude and latitude, furnishes us with sufficient *localities*, and the natural forms of the countries afford us the most simple *objects* or symbols, while in their natural and civil history we find our *ideal associations*.

INTERNET ARCHIVE

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Foldout Placeholder

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EUROPE.

The map of Europe forms a Rein Deer[a]*, attacked by a Russian Bear*[b] *and a Turkish Dog.*

	Countries.	*Capitals.*	*Lon.*	*Lat.*	*Situation.*
1	Norway	Christiana.....	10	59	Horns, &c.
2	Sweden.....	Stockholm.....	18	59	
3	Russia	Petersburg	30	59	
4	Holland and the Netherlands .	Amsterdam	4	52	Leg and Tail.
5	Denmark	Copenhagen	12	55	
6	Austria and Germany...	Vienna	16	48	Body.
7	Prussia	Berlin	13	52	
8	Poland	Warsaw	21	52	
9	France	Paris	2	48	Right leg.
10	Spain	Madrid	3	40	
11	Portugal	Lisbon	9	38	
12	Switzerland	Bern	7	46	Left leg.
13	Italy	Rome	12	41	
14	Hungary	Buda.....	19	47	Dog.
15	Turkey	Constantinople ..	28	41	
16	Great Britain ..	London	0	52	John.
	——————— ...	Edinburgh.....	3	56	
17	Ireland.....	Dublin	6	53	Owl.

Associations for the above Longitudes, &c.

1. CHRISTIANA[c] in the NORTHWAY[d], between the horns, in a LoW[e] FoG[f].

---

a The rein deer is a native of Norway, Sweden, and Russia.

b The white bear, peculiar to Russia.

c Christiana, named after Christian IV.—*General Gazetteer.* Christiana.

d Norway, called by the Swedes Norrige, north country.—*Ib.* Norway.

e In a fertile valley, at the bottom of a gulph.—*Ib.* Christiana.

f Fogs prevail in Norway.—*Ibid.* Norway.

2. The deer's right or under craggy[g] horn *will be right handy to bring a* STOCK HOME of SWEDES[h], *and many a* LooSe FiG[h].

3. Under the deer's ear is PETER'S BAG, as when waters[i] RUSH HERE *many may MoW FoG.*

4. On the dog's leg are some HOLLOW LAND and NETHER LANDS, *where they want* HAMS TO DAM the waters from the country where industry makes the nations say, OH FiNe[k].

5. The dog's tail, like a DEN MARK, the horn's tip may COOP IN AGAIN as the fishermen[l] *did a PooR FiVe.*

6. On the deer's side, or citadel[m] of strength, many an AUSTERE GERMEN of a suburb[n] seems VYING HER, *while on her* glacis[o] *there was a TiDe HouSe.*

7. On the deer's back *the harness of a* BAROUCHE *or* PRUSSIAN BERLIN[p], *which in* their streets[q] *must have a LaMe FaRe.*

8. The deer's shoulder much WAR SAW, like the POLE, whose treatment was NoT FaiR[r].

---

g Stockholm occupies, besides two peninsulas, seven craggy islands.—*Brookes's Gaz.*

h Here the vegetable kingdom was studied by Linneus.

i Petersburg is subject to inundations, and the different parts of the city are connected by a bridge on pontoons, which is removed during floods, that usually precede the Neva being frozen hard enough to bear carriages.—*Brookes.*

k In Holland industry overcomes many disadvantages of climate and situation.—*Brookes.*

l Copenhagen was founded in the twelfth century, by some wandering fishermen.

m n o Vienna is limited by fortifications, has eight suburbs, and a clear glacis.—*Brookes.*

p One of the largest cities in Germany.

q The streets and squares are magnificent.

r The partitions of Poland, in 1772 and 1793.

9. Her right thigh FRANKS[s] a PARISh, *having oNe HouSe*[t].

10. The deer's right leg is MAD RID *with hiS* PAIN under a cloud of locusts[u]: *tell Me*[v] *HoW.*

11. Her right foot *is dipt in* LISBON, *or* PORT, which like the Roman and Moorish architecture in one aGe MiX[w].

12. The deer's left leg, *with motion for home, is made to* BURN, for SWEET'S HER LAND where under piazzas[x] might *Ye HiDe.*

13. *If* her left leg *should* ROAM *she might* HIT EARLY the forum which has PooR HaP[y].

14. The HUNGRY dog *has im*BUED HER: *she will give him LeG KeY.*

15. The TURKEY dog is CONSTANT AND NOBLE, though frequent plagues RiSe HoT[z].

16. 17. The GREAT BRITON'S THREE CAPS *the deer seems to FeaR, Me aVoiD, aDieu FaMe.*

---

s t France is named from the Franks, who conquered Gaul; and their kings, for two centuries, were of one house, that of Clovis.

u Spain is infested with locusts which sometimes darken the meridian sun.—*Walker's Geography.*

v The longitudes of Madrid and Lisbon are West, the other European capitals are East.

w There are in Portugal remains of Roman aqueducts and of Moorish castles.—*Walker's Geography.*

x In Bern the principal street has piazzas on each side, and a walk raised four feet above the level of the street.

y The forum is now a cow market.—*Veduta di Roma.*

z Very subject to the plague.—*Brookes.* Constantinople.

ASIA.

Mahomet plucking a quill from one of the ravenous animals, the great empires of Asia, while the Kinghi bears away the Lamb.

	Countries.	*Capitals.*	*Lon.*	*Lat.*	*Situation.*
1	Siberia	Tobolsk	68	58	The Wolf.
2	Turkish Empire..	Aleppo	37	35	Mahomet.
3	Arabia	Mecca	40	21	Mahomet.
4	Persia	Ispahan	52	32	Kinghi's wing.
5	India	Delhi	77	28	Lamb's head.
6	Burmah	Umerapoora	97	21	Kinghi's head.
7	China	Pekin.....	116	39	Kinghi's and Lamb's body, &c.

Associations giving the above Longitudes, &c.

1. The SIBERIAN wolf[a] has a strong thigh TO BOLT after iBeX[a] FoX[a].

2. The TURKISH EMPIRE, *from the* shoulder, has taken such A LEAP O, it MaY MoVe[b].

3. For Abraham[c] they ARRAY BIER[d] near the Beat Allah, of which they say he was MAKER[c], *with* digits[e] HoW NeaT.

4. The right wing of the King-hi for a PURSER *to write*

---

[a] Animals of Siberia.

[b] The Inhabitants of Aleppo subsequent to 1770, were reduced from 230,000 to 70,000 (*Brookes*); and were further reduced by the earthquake of 1822.

[c] The Arabians pretend to shew Abraham's tomb near the Beat Allah, of which they say he was the builder.—*Brookes.*

[d] The Beat Allah, Mahomet's tomb, is sumptuously decorated.—*Brookes.*

[e] The Arabians invented the ten digits.—*Walker's Geography.* Arabia. Literati.

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with in HIS PAN, so large[f] that round it and the palace is a FiNe MeRe.

5. Lamb's head *may come* IN DEAR *while they* DEAL HIGH, till falling[g] casts JoY RiSe.

6. The bird says my ear *has a* BURR MA, *you may* HUM ME THE POORER with amber[h], GaY, NeaT.

7. The CHINESE Kinghi[i] PICKING a TiL'D[k] iMaGe.

---

[f] The palace is two miles and a half in circumference.—*Brookes.* Ispahan.

[g] The superstitions respecting casts giving way.

[h] On the banks of the Irawaddy pure amber is produced.—*Brookes.* Burmah.

[i] The most beautiful bird in China, or perhaps in the world.

[k] The imperial city is surrounded by a wall of red bricks 20 feet high, covered with a roof of tiles and varnished.—*Brookes.* Pekin.

AFRICA.

[a] *Andromeda*[b] *of* [a]*Jaffa*[b] *Gazing*[b] *from the Care*[b] *of Africa*[b].

	Countries.	*Capitals.*	*Lon.*	*Lat.*	*Situation.*
1	Barbary.....	Fez	4	33	Superior Rock.
2	Negroland	Tombuctoo	2	17	Head.
3	Guinea	Benin	6	6	Right Arm.
4	Congo	Salvador	14	5	Waist.
5	Hottentots	Cape	18	33	Foot.
6	Sofala	Sofala	35	20	}
7	Mocaranga	Madrogan	29	18	} Skirts, &c.
8	Zanguebar.....	Mosambique	41	15	}
9	Ajan	Brava	43	1	}
10	Adel	Aucagurel	44	8	} Anterior Rock.
11	Abyssinia	Gondar	37	12	}
12	Egypt	Cairo	31	30	}
13	Nubia	Nubia	33	17	Left Arm.
14	Unexplored Regions.				

Associations giving the above Longitudes, &c.

1. Poor Andromeda under BARBAROus rocks which only[c] Moors INFEST *oH aMaZe.*

2. Andromeda's hair, *like the* NEGRO'S TOM BUCTOO, *through fright would No LaY.*

3. In Andromeda's right arm there is a GUINEA nook to put BEN-IN *Do Do.*

---

[a] At Joppa, now called Jaffa, the ancients pretended to shew the rock to which Andromeda was fastened; a story which probably took its rise from Jonah's fleeing to Joppa.—*Butler on the Globes.* Andromeda.

[b] Between Joppa in Palestine, and Cairo in Africa, is Gaza, therefore our geographical figure preserves the histories of Jonah and Andromeda, and the relative situation of Joppa, Gaza, Cairo, and Africa.

[c] Jews and Christians cannot enter Old Fez without an order from the emperor.—*Brookes.* Fez.

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4. She makes a genuflexion or CONGee to SALVADOR, *saying, on the* mountain[d] *LooK Foe.*

5. Her feet *cut* HOT CAPERs—*ToeS Ma'aM.*

6. *Handy if she had de* SOFA LA[e], de Portuguese not like a fort[e] to MoVe NoW.

7. Her flying skirt under the stool *may* MOCK HER ANGER *and make her* MADDER AGAIN, that the Portuguese[f] should their settlement by RaGe LoSe.

8. Her SANDY BARred petticoat *is replete with* MOTS AMBIQUE, *wearing it she must have a* HoT[g] LiFe.

9. She was fastened round the waist by A CHAIN, but it is broken, BRAVA, so was that of the brethren[h] who here found a HoMe Too.

10. A DELL on the ridge OR CRAGGY RAIL[i] *there HooK uS.*

11. De sea before an ABYSS IN HERE, GONE DERE; de patriarch[k] *pity MY PaiN.*

12. Perseus[l], the rock above her chain, HE CHIPPED, (CARE O!) *with a MiLe MaCe.*

13. Close to her elbow meeting[m] streams of NEW BEER: *for it will Ma'aM PaY?*

14. Mountains of the moon at the head of UNEXPLORED REGIONS which reach from the bosom to the feet.

---

[d] Salvador is on a mountain, the summit of which is a large plain.—*Brookes.* Salvador.

[e] At Sofala the Portuguese have a fort, important in their trade to the East Indies.—*Brookes.* Sofala.

[f] The Portuguese had a settlement at Mocaranga, but were all murdered or forced away.—*Brookes.*

[g] Being chiefly between the equator and capricorn.

[h] Brava was founded by seven fugitive brethren.—*Brookes.* Brava.

[i] Some consider Zeila the capital of Adel. See outline of Africa.

[k] Gondar has a patriarch dependant on that of Alexandria.—*Brookes.* Gondar.

[l] Perseus is related to have delivered Andromeda.

[m] The white river, the true Nile, and the blue river, the supposed Nile, meet on the borders of Nubia.—*Ency. Metro.* Africa. Rivers.

NORTH AMERICA.

The land[a], *water*[b], *and amphibious*[c] *animals of North America: the whale devouring a leaf of the Canadian spruce pine.*

	Countries.	*Capitals.*	*Lon.*	*Lat.*	*Situation.*
1	Unconquered Parts	.....	....	....	Fore parts of the Whale and Lama.
2	British Possessions	Quebec.....	70	46	Bull Frog.
3	United States	Washington.....	77	38	Lama.
4	Spanish Possessions	Mexico.....	100	20	Whale's tail.

Associations giving the above Longitudes and Latitudes.

2. JOHN BULL'S frog on its back on the lama; such a QUEER BACK, so stony[d] *it will not bear a YeW HeaD.*

3. The lama could, behind the frog, *take* a WASHING-TUN in a UNITED STATE: for clean groves and streets[e] *JoY MuSe.*

4. The whale's tail a SPAN *that* MAKES ECHO a LoW[f] aCe NoW.

---

[a] The lama, a valuable beast of burden, the camel of North America.—*Ency. Met.* America.

[b] The whale which frequents the American seas.—*Ibid.*

[c] The bull-frog of North America.—*Barclay's Dictionary.* Frog.

[d] Quebec is built on a rock.—*Pantalogia.* Quebec.

[e] The leading streets in Washington are 160 feet wide, including a pavement of 10 feet and a gravel walk of 30 feet, on each side, planted with trees.—*Brookes.* Washington.

[f] Spanish power in America in a low state.

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SOUTH AMERICA.

Hete[a] *Hete shewing the West Indians how to eat bread fruit.*

	Countries.	*Capitals.*	*Lon.*	*Lat.*	*Situation.*
1	Terra Firma	Panama.....	80	8	Hete Hete's tail.
2	New Granada ..	St. Fe de Bogota	73	4	——————— face.
3	Guiana	Cayenne	52	4	——————— bread.
4	Peru	Lima	76	12	——— shoulder.
5	Brazil	St. Sebastian, or Rio Janeiro .	44	22	——— waistcoat.
6	Paraguay, or La Plata	Buenos Ayres ...	58	34	——————— flap.
7	Chili	St. Jago.....	71	34	——————— skirt.
8	New Chili, or Patagonia ..	Port St. Julian ..	68	48	——— stocking.
9	Terra del Fuego..	.....	....	....	——————— foot.

Associations giving the above Longitudes and Latitudes.

1. Hete Hete's tail of TERRA-FIRMA *like a flying* PAN, *going SaW See.*

2. Hete Hete's face as GRAND[b] *as if it were filled with* BOGO's *JaM OH.*

3. Hete Hete's GUIANA bread seasoned with CAYENNE[c] *FuN OH.*

4. Hete Hete's shoulder *misses the tail of the* PERUke *powdered with* LIME, *as if* in that rich[d] country *You'D PooR.*

---

[a] An Otaheitan, named Hete Hete, went to the West Indies with Captain Bligh when he transplanted the bread-fruit, to direct its cultivation.—*Cook's Geography.*

[b] Granada may be called Grand, being so high and abounding with gold.—*Robertson's America.* Book VII.

[c] Cayenne, an article of produce in Cayenne, on the coast of Guiana.—*Brookes.* Cayenne.

[d] Abounding in mines of gold and silver.—*Brookes.* Peru.

5. Hete Hete's waistcoat *is made of* BRAZIL wood *all* AWRY O JANE HERO, *for buttons* jewels[d] *HooK NiNe.*

6. Hete Hete's flap is a PLATE *full of* BEN'S AIRS, where many[e] from one FoX MaKe.

7. Hete Hete's skirt *is small and* CHILLY, *his wife* ST. JADE O, though close to the Andes[f] *YeT MeeK.*

8. Hete Hete's stocking marked PATTY, GO NEAR JULIAN, *a long mark for such BaSe HoSe.*

9. Hete Hete's foot on FIERY LAND which is not capital[g].

---

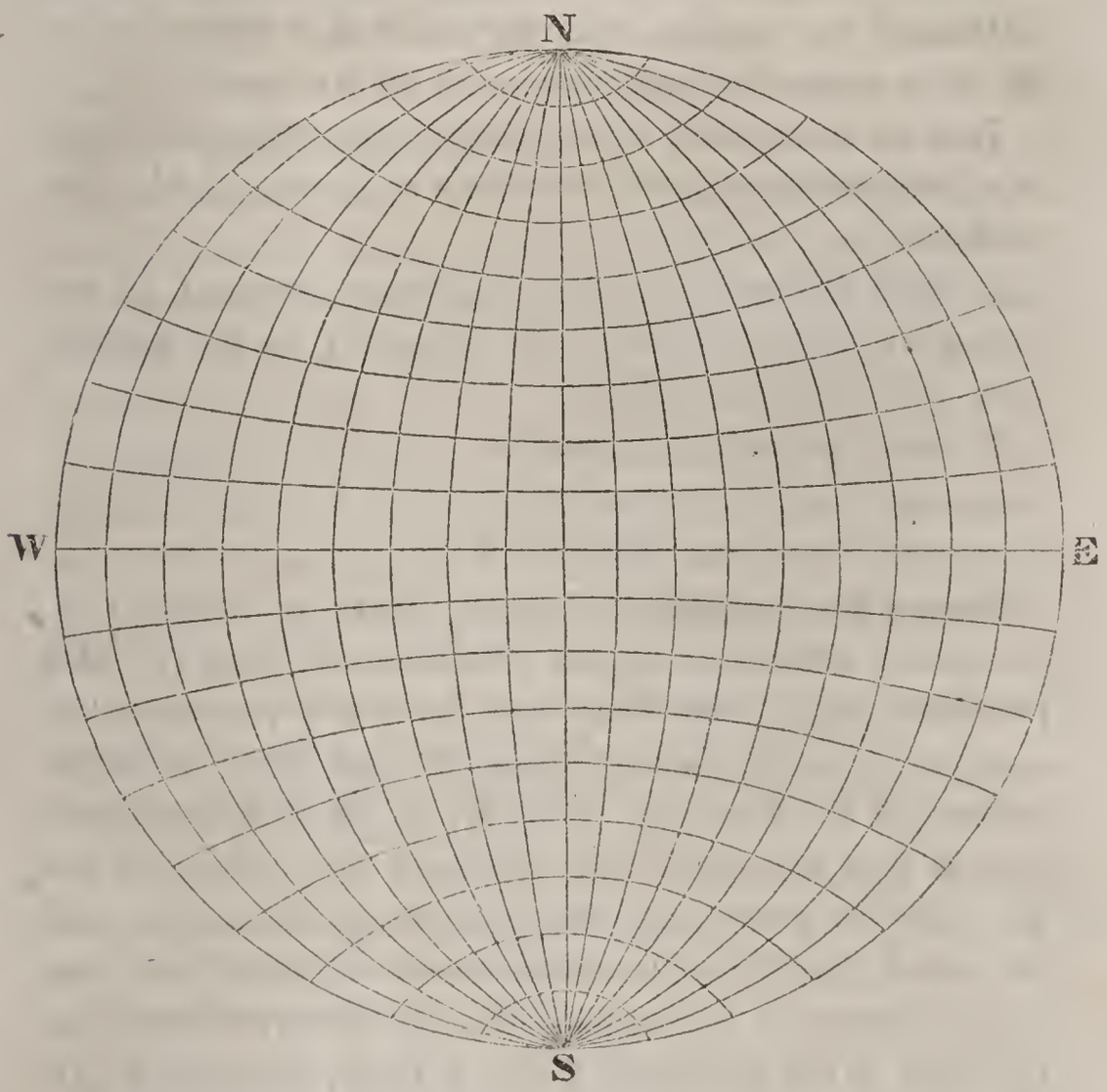
[d] Precious stones are here in great plenty.—*Brookes.* Rio Janeiro.

[e] The cattle imported multiplied greatly.—*Brookes.* Buenos Ayres.

[f] In the Andes are many volcanoes.—*Brookes.* Andes.

[g] No capital.—*Gen. Gaz.* Terra del Fuego.

DIRECTIONS FOR TRACING THE OUTLINES OF THE QUARTERS OF THE WORLD.



1. Draw two hemispheres resembling the above figure, by proceeding as follows:

Describe[k] the circle N W S E: draw the equator W E and the meridian N S: divide the quadrants of the circle,

---

[k] See a method more difficult and (in principle) less accurate.—*Rees's Cyclo.* Maps.

and also the equator and meridian from the centre to the circumference, each into nine parts: through the divisons of the equator draw the other meridians: through the divisions of the meridian N S, from those of one quadrant to those of the opposite, draw the parallels of latitude. For the other hemisphere, proceed in the same manner.

To draw one quarter of an hemisphere (which may contain the country required) describe a quadrant, divide, &c. as above.

2. Mark the capitals in their respective situations on the hemispheres, (formed as above,) agreeably to the associations which have been learnt.

3. Draw the outlines as follows:

EUROPE.

Placing the geographical figure, plate 3, before you; commence with the coast near Christiansand, Norway. Mid perpetual snows Rein Deer may See FoeS[l]; proceed 2°. west, then north; pass Bergen (5°. and 60°.); clear the hollow[m] of the Northway oF DeW; as much farther north, then N E to the North Cape (23o. and 71°.) where but few RiSe YeT[n]; pass round the promontory of Lapland, and lap round the White Sea to the mouth of Onega river and town, to which an Archangel MaY DeeM (37°. and 63°.)[o]; to the point of the bear's tail, DuKe a DoSe, (64°. and 68°.)[p]; along the east of the bear by the Oural[q] mountains to the

---

[l] Mountains in Norway are covered with perpetual snow, and ranged by bears, wolves, and foxes. Christiansand. Lon. 8°. Lat. 58°.

[m] Bergen situated on a semicircle of the coast.

[n] Norway thinly populated.—*Gen. Gazetteer.*

[o] The mouth of the river and the town Onega, near to Archangel.

[p] The title of the sovereign of Russia was formerly Grand Duke.

[q] "Ours," the French word for bear.

foot, which the animals[r] may FiX FiX. Came Vulgar Down[s] to a sea of[t] which Me QuaK'D[u], (39°. and 46°.); crossing Crime here, sweep round a dead black semi-circle, Constant and noble, turn Sal o nigh car, part of the NaMe HiC[v], (23°. and 40°.), by Hath Hens More here MaDe (36°.)[w]. Up to Adriatic Venus on stilts[x], who must many a PaiR HaVe, (12°. and 45°.) down to and pass the Reggio strait Di MeS[y], (6°. and 38°.); approach the gulph and town of Genoa, too proud[z] to SHaKe[a], (8°. and 44°.); descend a strait Gib or halter to Caddies, by the Phenicians said to Be MaDe[b] (6°. and 36°.) west to Cape St. Vincent[c]. North by Lisbon; Go run her HoMe[d], (43°.) sweep the half elipsis of Biscay to the Breast oF a HouSe[e]. North east to Amsterdam; form the dog's tail near Copenhagen: up the Baltic and gulph of Finland, nearly to Petersburgh;

---

[r] The country in Russia, above this latitude, too bleak for cultivation, therefore animals the principal food of the natives.—*Gen. Gaz.*

[s] The boundary continues by the rivers Kam, Volga, and Don.

[t] The town and sea of Azof.

[u] The waters of Azof, though in such a low latitude, frequently frozen so as to bear carriages, and sometimes driven back by an east wind to allow a passage across 14 miles.—*Gen. Gaz.*

[v] Part of the ancient name Thessalonica.

[w] The longitude of Athens in the Morea, the same as that of Salonica.

[x] In the 59th symbol Venice is represented on stilts: the town is built on piles.—*Gen. Gaz.*

[y] Reggio is situated on the Faro di Messina, or Strait of Messina.

[z] Genoa signifies proud. In this territory Columbus was born.

[a] In 1800, vigorously resisted the Austrians by land, while the British blockaded it by sea.

[b] Cadiz said to be founded by the Phenicians.

[c] Where, contemplating the Atlantic, Prince Henry of Portugal projected his enterprizes of discovery.—*Robertson's America.*

[d] The longitude of Corunna nearly the same as that of Lisbon. Here Sir John Moore was killed: his body was brought home.

[e] Brest is well named, being a very secure harbour.

return to the gulph of Bothnia, opposite Stockholm; up the gulph to Lapland. Lapland Torn here[f] in the NooK a-BoVe[f]. Pass by Stockholm near Copenhagen to Christiana and Christiansand.

Commencing at Azov, tracing the coasts of the Azov, Black, and Marmora seas, passing down the Archipelago, round the Levant almost to Cairo, the back of Mahomet's head is formed, and the projection (Anatolia) on his shoulder (which almost reaches Constantinople and Aleppo), and by proceeding west from the mouth of the Nile to Ceuta, near Gibraltar, the north coast of Africa and the Mediterranean sea, (which are necessary to a map of Europe,) are formed.

ASIA.

The eastern boundary of Europe (already described) forms the western part of Asia. From Cairo down the Red Sea, to opposite Zeila, to Cape Rasalhad, the south eastern point of Arabia, which another prophet can FiGuRe oN[g] (59°. and 22°.) Up the Persian gulph nearly to Bassorah a KeY OMaW[h] (47°. and 30°.) along the coast of Persia drop below Delhi, Cape Comorin; Go (9°.) to Call the cutter[i], where streams to the SeaS RuN[k]; to the southern point of Malaya, where upper different from LoWeR aRe[l] (102°. and 2°.) form Cochin China, reach Coast of China, reach a Picking; form a Core here; to the N E point of Chinese Tartary,

---

[f] The river Tornea divides Russian from Swedish Lapland, and rises above the town, in the lake Kipis.

[g] Ibn Saoued the reformer of the Mahometanism in 1747.—*Gen. Gaz.* Arabia.

[h] An emporium of the trade of the Arabians, Persians, &c. at the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris, and built by Omar.

[i] Named after the Goddess Caly Cuta.

[k] Many streams of the Ganges.

[l] Malays of the lower districts comparatively civilized; the Samangs of the mountains are savages.—*Gen. Gaz.* Malacca.

(144°. and 54°.) and the S E of Russian Tartary, where the Lamas manage extensively To HooK a FaKe[m]. West, and then North East along the sea of Okhotsk on the coast of Siberia, where there is many a LeaDeN DiKe[n], (162°. and 64°.); drop down Kamskatka to Peter and Paul, more of Ashes than of a LeaFY VieW[o] (157°. and 50°.); proceed (forming the sea of Anadir) to Cape Tchoukotskoie Nos on the Arctic circle, (172°. W. long.) which seems the quarters[p] To JoiN. West to the cape, North West point of this barren JeT[q] (71°. lat. and 172°. (as above) E. long.) proceed to the North West point of Europe, forming the tails of the bird and bear.

AFRICA.

Having Cairo marked and the north coast described, (see Europe,) mark the other capitals; mark the west cape, Cape Verd, (17°. and 14°.) near which lay the JaLoffs and the FouLaHs[r]. Mark the eastern cape Guardafui (51°. and 11°.) *from a FooT LeaP* with Zeal HooK LoW[s]: (44°. and 10°.) draw the coast outside the exterior places.

NORTH AMERICA.

From the Icy Cape (about the same latitude as Cape North, in the country of the Tchouktches,) travel down Behring's Straits, nearly the meridian of the East Cape, to the point of Alaska, lat. 53°. no FaiM[t] give Prince William's

---

[m] The religion of the Lamas prevails much in Tartary.—*Buck's Dict.*

[n] Mines of lead, &c. in Siberia.—*Gen. Gaz.* Siberia.

[o] A chain of mountains in Kamskatka, many of them volcanic, and one near Nigni throws out lava about once in two years for two weeks; is seen at the distance of 200 miles, and casts ashes 30 miles.—*Gen. Gaz.* Kamskatka.

[p] Asia and America.

[q] Very barren.—*Gen. Gaz.* Tchouktches.

[r] In Jal reversed, and in lah, are the longitude and latitude.

[s] Zeila, on the gulph of Adel, hooks or draws considerable trade.

[t] No faim (no hunger): a river runs into Bristol Bay, abounding with salmon.

Sound. "Cook THY DaLe." lat. 147. long. 61. Caper St. Lucas, Tropic of California, where the sky's beauty we must aLLoW [u] return about 10°. up the gulph, and thence by the Spanish Possessions to Panama SaW See; cross the Isthmus; proceed, forming the bays of Honduras and Campeche, round to the South point of East Florida, so florid SaW orange groves just above the Cancer [v], forming Nova Scotia and the gulph of St. Lawrence, to the N E of Labrador, which will a ploughman proVoKe, VoKe [w], (54°. and 54°.); proceed up Hudson's Strait to the N W point, where it would be hard to SaW a BeaM [x] (80°. and 63°.); sail round Hudson's Bay and return to Cape Walsingham, by whale fishery's DaY BooK [y], (67°. and 64°.) examine round Baffin's Bay to Sir Thomas Smith's Sound, where those of different JuiCe YuX [z] (70°. and 78°.), come at last to Cape Farewell, Greenland; HeRe a FoG [a] (42°. and 59°.) rise to the Arctic, which can not be LoW.

SOUTH AMERICA.

From Panama SaW See up and down the Chagre [b], form-

---

[u] California, a barren region, where the sky is peculiarly beautiful.—*Gen. Gaz.* California, Old.

[v] Orange groves border St. John's river. The point of East Florida is a little above the Tropic of Cancer.

[w] Improperly named "Terra de Labrador," or Ploughman's Land, as it is very barren, mountainous, and stony.—*Gen. Gaz.* Labrador.

[x] The country barren of timber round Hudson's Bay.

[y] The whale fishery is carried on in Davis's Straits.—*Gen. Gaz.* Davis's Straits.

[z] The Aborigines of North and South America (excepting those of this extreme northern part) seem to be of one race.—*Robertson's America, Vol. I. Book IV.*

[a] In sharp frosts a peculiar fog, or mist, arises from the sea off Greenland.—*Gen. Gaz.* Greenland.

[b] The principal means of communication between the eastern coast and the capital.—*Gen. Gaz.* Panama.

ing Benny venture a (Beneventura) bay and Cape Francis Co (Francisco), pass Lie Ma (Lima), near the handies (Andes), and St. Jago, to Cape Horn, which you can round a JoCo FiX [c] (70°. and 58°.); pass Rio Janeiro to Cape St. Roque: to this country came the Court of Portugal, by the singular MoVe oF 1808 [d] (35°. and 5°.); enter the mouth of the Amazon by nearly touching the equinoctial line in the longitude of Cayenne: round by Cayenne to Cape Vela, New Grenada, JoiN TuNe [e] (72°. and 12°.), leaving Vela, form a V, and return to Panama.

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[c] Better to double Cape Horn than to attempt a passage through Magellan's Straits.

[d] The court of Lisbon moved to Brazil.

[e] United in the liberation of South America, and forms an important part of the kingdom recently established and named Colombia.

ASTRONOMY.

IN the machine of the universe, we scarcely know whether to admire most, its grandeur or its simplicity: the former "quite ingulphs all human thought;" the latter delightfully holds us in the contemplation of infinite wisdom; and renders the science, which is eminently calculated to enlarge the mind, comparatively easy of attainment. To understand this structure of orbs and systems, to obtain an idea of their arrangement and revolutions, is to acquire a general knowledge of Astronomy. There are, however, some things pertaining to it desirable to commit to memory: the order, distance, magnitudes, periods, characters, &c. of the planets; the order, and characters of the signs; the definitions of circles, &c.

The following table is taken from some of the latest works on Astronomy, without attempting very great exactness; but it is conceived, with quite as much as is important. It would not be worth while to burden the memory with tens, or even hundreds, when the works on this science differ by millions. We therefore give, in the diameter of all the heavenly bodies excepting the Earth, the thousands of miles, omitting the remainder. Of the Earth, as it is in some systems so near 8,000 as 7,970, and in a modern one 8,244, we call it 8,000. The four asteroids will be remembered to be each about 150 miles diameter. In the distance from the Sun we give the millions; in the hourly motion, the thousands of miles; in the diurnal motion, of all but the Sun and Moon, the hours; and of those bodies, the days; in the annual of the first three, the months; of the others, the years.

TABLE OF THE DIAMETERS, &c. OF THE SUN, MOON, AND PLANETS.

	Diameter.	Distance from the Sun.	Hourly Motion.	Diurnal Motion.	Annual Motion.
The Sun	890,000 miles,	— miles,	— miles,	25¼ days,	— months.
Mercury	3,200 ditto	36,000,000 ditto	109,000 ditto	— ditto	3 ditto.
Venus	9,300 ditto	68,000,000 ditto	76,000 ditto	23 hours	7 ditto.
Earth	8,000 ditto	95,000,000 ditto	68,000 ditto	24 ditto	12 ditto.
Moon	2,180 ditto	—	—	29½ days	—
Mars	5,100 ditto	145,000,000 ditto	55,000 ditto	24 hours	2 years.
4 Asteroids, each	150 ditto	—	—	—	—
Jupiter	90,000 ditto	490,000,000 ditto	29,000 ditto	9 ditto	12 ditto.
Saturn	79,000 ditto	907,000,000 ditto	22,000 ditto	10 ditto	29½ ditto.
Georgium Sidus..	37,000 ditto	1,800,000,000 ditto	7,000 ditto	— ditto	82 ditto.

We take a series of symbols for the heavenly bodies, and another series for diameter, distance, &c. &c. and then form

words to connect a symbol representing a heavenly body, with a symbol representing diameter, or distance, &c.; which words express the diameter, distance, &c.

We begin at Symbol 51[a], taking it for the Sun, 52 for Mercury, and proceed thus to 60 for the Georgium Sidus. We then commence another series of symbols; 61 for diameter, 62 for distance, 63 for hourly, 64 for diurnal, and 65 for annual motion.

Examples.

Falling Zion's epistle, *is like a scorching* sun *to the* fleur de lis; *to avoid it* So Go We[b], *and on a* raft RoVe[c].

Beating the silkworm, *makes* Mercury *from the* fleur de lis ooZe *into a* cycle of silk MuD: *over this the* hog *is not worth* ToWaGe; *but he cries, to the* retreat, Chosroes *help* Me.

Sighs *from* Venus's fleur Go, silken, *but* BaSe: *the* hog *grunts to imitate the* JaDe: *so on the* raft *she says I will* RoaM, *and, Chosroes,* retreat *to* You.

Bribes *are like* fleur de lis earth, *to make you not* See; *and though a whole* cycle of silk *you* GaVe *for the* Polish hog, *it would be too* BaSe: *on the* raft *he goes to* RaKe *the* retreat PuRe.

The hermitage *by* Moonlight *shews* oNe fleur de lis; *the* raft *a* RoGue.

Demon of war Gelasius, *o* Fie, *a whole* cycle of silk *to* THieVe, *to the tune of the* warlike hog's FiFe; *and then look in the* raft *for a* NooK *to* retreat iN.

Four new crosses about 150 each.

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[a] We have commenced some sciences with the symbols of the *second* room, to prevent unnecessarily clogging those of the first, and to bring those of the second into more frequent use.

[b] So Go We (890,) the thousands of miles in the diameter of the Sun.

[c] RoVe (25,) the days in the sun's diurnal motion.

Burgundy *is, like* Jupiter, *powerful; so for a reviving* fleur Go We, *and for* silk eKe Go We, *to tie the* hog *who begins to* RaGe; *and then in* a raft Go *to the* retreat PuRe.

Trotting Venice *in* Saturn's ring, *gives the* Gelasius with his fleur *such a* JoG, *that but for the* cycle of Silk *he would* Go aWaY, *and with the* hog RuN *the* raft LoW, *and* retreat *in a* RaGe.

Heads of Herschel *declare* MY Gelasius, *better tie with* silk *than* LooSe a CoW; *for* hoggish Joe *might* retreat *with the* SaMe.

For the ORDER of the Signs we shall adopt Dr. Watts's well-known lines:

"The ram, the bull, the heavenly twins,
"And, next the crab, the lion shines,
"The virgin, and the scales;
"The scorpion, archer, and sea goat,
"The man that holds the wat'ring pot,
"And fish with glittering tails."

If a person inspect the CHARACTERS or figures of the signs, and planets, and notice their resemblance to their antitypes he will soon be well acquainted with them. "Dr. Long observes that ♈ represents the horns of the ram; ♉ the head and horns of the bull; ♊ the twins joining hands and feet; the character of cancer ♋ represents the change of the sun's declination, from north to south, by two lines or figures drawn so as to point two contrary ways; ♌ is the tail of the lion; ♍ was originally the three ears of corn which Virgo held; ♎ is the beam of the balance; ♏ was, at first, the picture of the scorpion; ♐ the arrow of the archer; ♑ represents Capricorn the goat-fish; ♒ is a natural representation of the water's undulating surface; ♓ is the picture of two fishes tied together, back to back."[d]

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[d] Butler on the Globes, page 133.

We may proceed in a similar manner with the characters for the sun, moon, and planets, which are as follow:

Sun.	Mercury.	Venus.	Earth.	Moon.	Mars.	Ceres.	Pallas.
☉	☿	♀	⊖	☽	♂	⚳	P

Juno.	Vesta.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Georgium Sidus.
J	V	♃	♄	♅

The circle represents the Sun, a round body; Mercury is represented by the caduceus of the god Mercury; Venus, by the arrow of her son Cupid; the Earth, by the Globe with the equator marked upon it; the Moon appears in its crescent form; Mars, the god of war, being one of the superior planets, has his arrow above the circle, contrary to Venus, one of the inferior planets; Ceres, the goddess of corn and harvest, is denoted by the sickle; Pallas, Juno, and Vesta, by their initials; for Jupiter, we have his hand grasping the thunderbolt; for Saturn, his scythe; and the Georgium Sidus is signified by the initial of the name of its discoverer.

For the DEFINITION OF CIRCLES, the student, with the celestial globe before him, should read their description in an Astronomical Treatise, and afterwards endeavour to give an account of each circle; the stationary (as the equator, ecliptic, &c.) and the varying, (as the azimuths, &c.) These are things easily retained when understood: and soon acquired, by noticing the signification of their names: as *equator, equal,* dividing the earth: the *ecliptic,* that in which *eclipses* always happen, &c.

The above are the principal things needful for us to touch upon; the student, for practice, should work the problems on the globe; in doing which, he will become acquainted with the CONSTELLATIONS and their respective stars. A good collection of problems, adopting mnemonical principles, is given by Butler.

We may add, it is easy for a person who knows the order of the signs, to state THE SUN'S PLACE IN THE ECLIPTIC on a given day; because it enters Aries in March, and a new sign about the twentieth of each succeeding month.

THE

GREAT NUMERALS.

THE great numerals, thousands and millions, will be very seldom brought into use, because, generally, some of them may be supposed throughout a succession of numbers; as in the instance of the thousand years in the chronology of the Kings of England: or, where the numbers run high, it may be sufficient to state the millions, thousands, or hundreds, and omit the tens and units, as we have done in Astronomy, regarding only the millions and thousands. But sometimes, the great numerals may occur under such circumstances, that it would be inconvenient to use the letters for figures according to the rules already laid down: as to write 500,000,006, or 140,000,056, or 600,071, would occasion very awkward repetitions of *c* or *w*.

If, to meet this difficulty, we take (as one writer does) the double consonants *sh*, *ch*, &c. we deprive ourselves of their use as standing for units and tens; for which purpose they are very often requisite.

In common numerals we employ all the consonants in the *English* alphabet, therefore we have recourse to another for the great numerals. The four mentioned below are selected from the *Greek*.

Characters.	Names.	Value.	Sounds.
θ	Theta	Thousand	Th
ϕ	Phi		Ph
χ	Chi	Million	Ch or Gh
ψ	Psi		Ps

The two characters for thousands have, in shape, some affinity with each other; and so have those two which signify millions.

In using the characters for great numerals, we must employ them, in forming words, according to their sounds, as if they were English letters. If a character *commence* a word, it will represent a single million or thousand; if *preceded by one or more consonants*, those consonants give the number of millions or thousands; and if *followed by one or more consonants*, those consonants are common numerals: as χiNe (*kine*) stands for 1,000,002; Feaθe R (*feather*) for 5,002; θumbs (*thumbs*) for 1,368.

To prevent mistaking these characters for *ph*, *k*, &c. when *repeating* the words in which they occur, (the shape is a sufficient guard when *reading* them,) we may observe that χ has a guttural sound which will distinguish it from an English letter, and the other three must be doubled in pronouncing the word in which either of them is introduced: feaθer, or feather, must be called feat-ther; ψalm, ep-psalm; φial, ep-phial. It might be objected that this would confuse; that feat-ther would be taken for 51,002; but the connection of these additional, or doubling consonants with θ, φ, or ψ, will shew the purpose of their employment —to distinguish the Greek characters—and not to represent figures.

HISTORY.

UNDER Chronology, we observed that the symbols, with or without the lines, form an extensive system in that science; and we may here remark, that they contain a large collection of *historical* facts. In history, we do not, generally, wish to retain, verbatim, what we read. We are satisfied with the outline, the most interesting events, and so many chronological and geographical points, as will preserve from confusion and give perspicuity to our knowledge. To attempt to fix in the mind the minutiæ of all history, would be, to encumber it with much that is useless, and to prevent the retention of that which is desirable. The different parts of history are naturally connected: it is a chain of which one link brings many others to recollection; therefore, it is unnecessary to fix more than the larger links, and principal parts.

History is universal, and particular; ancient, and modern. It is better to apply mnemonics to universal history, ancient and modern; because particular history, or the history of particular countries, is involved, that of one country with that of others; and it is almost impossible to speak of any of the affairs of one, which have not some bearing on those of others. Therefore a much more luminous view of the events, which have taken place on the stage of this world, is obtained by studying history in a comprehensive manner; and that view is more easily preserved than the knowledge of a smaller portion of history, when it is acquired by separate and perplexing parts. Hence the utility of such schemes as Priestley's Chart, The Stream of Time, &c.

The learner may adopt one of these modes:

1. Read a system of history, and, at the close of each epoch, refer to the symbols, and observe what events, belonging to that epoch, are fixed by those symbols which correspond with it.

2. Read a system, and select as many events as you think proper, and join them with their contemporary symbols.

3. Read a system, select your events from their respective epochs, and connect them with the contemporary symbols, forming words to give the precise dates.

4. Read a system, learn the lines given in the chronological tables, pp. 33. *et seq.*

In the chronological lines the associations are formed, and the dates fixed of the most important points in universal history. This latter mode we would therefore recommend; it enables a person not only to state the dates of events, but also to refer to any century, and name its leading transactions.

Example of the First Method.

Perusing, in the Encyclopædia Metropolitana, "Universal History," from its commencement to the death of Joseph, (the end of our first wall,) we find, in the two first chapters, entitled the Antediluvian Period, and the Patriarchal Age, and in the introductory chapter, a course of events, of which the principal are permanently arranged in the mind by the symbols of the floor and first wall, as follows:

The events in the period of history referred to, are the births of Adam, Seth, Enos, Cainan, &c. the ark built of Gopher tree, the deluge, the building of Babel, the founding of Egypt, the conquests of Belus, the rise of Babylon, Abraham's departure, his victory, the births of Jacob and Joseph, and Joseph's death.

Now a person having learnt the symbols, 1—19, and observed the explanation of them in the tables pp. 32. *et seq.* columns 3 and 4, finds that by those symbols he has the above events already fixed in his mind.

Examples of the Second Method.

1. In addition to what is contained in the symbols and lines, we may connect with Enos the things which preceded him; Creation, appointment of sabbaths, marriage, the fall, commission of murder; by saying the Creator appointed sabbaths and marriage before they fell on unmurdered Enos.

2. We may connect the death[a] of Adam with Lamech by saying, Lamech lamented for the first man. Thus we may proceed making each symbol a centre, and gathering around it as many events as we think proper.

Examples of the Third Method.

There are but few facts and dates which can be added to the symbols on the floor: we, therefore, notice some, contemporary with those on the first wall.

The earliest which it seems worth while to add to the symbols according to the third method, are the trial of Abraham's faith, in A.M. 2133, and the death of Sarah, A.M. 2145. These may be connected with the birth of Isaac, by saying, Isaac had good parents, and to offer him up must TeaZe 'eM: and his mother might find death come like a THieF.

We shall not proceed further with exemplifications of these methods. The fourth will generally be preferred, as embracing an ample collection of facts: a multitude being naturally connected with them, requiring no artificial union: as in the instance of the deluge; every person familiar with Scripture History, knows that the first appearance of the rainbow and the grant of animal food to man, are circumstances immediately succeeding the flood. Therefore, the date of the flood being fixed in his mind, the period of each

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[a] Adam died between the birth of Lamech and that of Noah.

of the succeeding events is also known with sufficient accuracy.

Example of the Fourth Method.

Having read the portion of history from the creation to the death of Joseph, on referring to the symbols and learning the mnemonical lines in connection with them, we find the following facts attached to the symbols: the births of the Antediluvian Patriarchs—the translation of Enoch—Antediluvian longevity—the two lines of Cain and Seth—the flood—the Sons of Noah—the mighty hunter Belus or Nimrod—the building of Babel—the dispersion—Noah's supposed emigration to China—origin of the principal nations—the Patriarchs from Arphaxad to Abraham—the removal from Ur—and from Haran—Abraham's victory—Destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah—Birth of Isaac—of Jacob—his flight to Padan-aram, and marriage—birth of Joseph—murder of the Shechemites—death of Joseph—close of Genesis, with many other points explained in the chronological tables, pp. 32, *et seq.*

To the above, additional connections may be made agreeably to the examples of the second method.

Some persons may only wish to apply the art to the history of a few countries, or of a single country, or they may wish to be more particular in their account of a certain kingdom, than they are in universal history. Such persons may connect what facts they please, with the contemporary symbols, or with any series of the symbols. The particulars of the History of England may be arranged under the reigns in which they occur, and united with our Chronology of English Kings.

By dividing a paper into one hundred, or any number of squares, and representing events in a hieroglyphical manner, and connecting those squares of hieroglyphics with the symbols, a very minute detail of a portion of history might be obtained; for instance:

In Aspin's Chronology, the third, fourth, and fifth paragraphs of the introductory remarks to Epoch 6; speak—of the weakness of the French kings—the power of the nobles to make peace and war—the three estates—and the large bodies of men the parliaments, in the first paragraph; of the great power of Louis XI.—and of Louis XV. suppressing—and Louis XVI. restoring the parliaments, in the second paragraph; of the farming of the revenues—the lettres de cachet—and the system of espionage, in the third paragraph. These things may be represented in three squares, by such hieroglyphics, as a tall bullrush for a weak king; the sword and olive for peace and war; three lines for the three estates; a large body for the parliaments; a tall XI for the power of Louis XI.; the suppression and restoration, by XV leaning one way, XVI the other; the farming of the revenues, by the harrow; the letters, by a letter; and espionage, by a telescope.

We may connect these squares of hieroglyphics with Enos, List, and Jug, by saying, that Enos's shape is something like that of the bullrush; the list stoops like the XV. and XVI. and the Jug is for one article of farming—the ale.

STATISTICAL TABLES

USE for each country, that part of one of the geographical figures (plates 3—7) which it forms, and take a series of symbols, for the heads of information, (area, population, &c.); then form a word or idea which will connect the country, by its part of one of the geographical figures, with the head or topic of information, by its symbol, which word or idea will also express the number or articles under that head in that country.

In this subject, the things to be committed to memory are very numerous; but by attentively referring to the part of the geographical figure, and strongly impressing the same on the vision and memory, as connected with the articles belonging to it; that those of the different countries may be kept distinct; they will be found more easy to attain, than, probably, might at first be conceived. When learning Statistics, place the geographical figure before you: this will give distinctness to your acquisitions on the subject, and confirm you in those made in Geography.

To commit to memory a statistical table of Europe, including the kingdoms of Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Holland, France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy, and Turkey, and giving an account of the area in square miles, population, principal rivers, vegetables, animals, minerals, manufactures, religion, and government, of those kingdoms; join, for each kingdom, its part of the Rein Deer, or geographical figure for

Europe, to the symbol crowns, for area in square miles; and to the symbol cotton mace, for population, by words which give the number of miles and the population; and proceed in like manner with the rivers, vegetables, &c.

We commence with symbol 80. The square miles may be represented by the conqueror's puncheon, because conquerors long to add them to their dominions; the population by the cotton mace, because many people want much cotton, and they are ruled by the mace; the running rivers by the sieve, through which things run; the vegetables by Taffy's Russian whip, with the leek in front; the animals by the Alphonsine tables, in which they may be entered; the minerals by the spectacles for coals, which may serve for other minerals; the manufactures by gunpowder madeira, the one being a manufacture, the other good for a manufacturer; religion by an admiral, who remembers the plague of the locusts; government by the algebraic era, in which were many governments.

We have selected from Myers's Statistical Chart, the most useful and least fluctuating of the articles not already brought into our work, comparing them with that author's recently published Geography. We had included some, which are now omitted on account of the rapid variations which have taken place even while this work has been in hand. Some idea of the imports and exports, may be formed from the productions and manufactures, which are given.

GREAT BRITAIN.

*John Bull likes a conqueror's puncheon, which covers much ground, and makes it a*LL a Baθ.

John Bull's cotton mace (as in his dominions there are many dialects) stamps different TYψ[a].

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[a] John Bull's area is expressed by the character for thousands; his population, by that for millions; and these denote the value of the numbers, on these articles, in all the other kingdoms.

John Bull's sun and star sieve tames (*Thames*). *John Bull's leek, or Taffy's Russian whip, is a wonderful one, for it supplies* Europe *with* grain; *it is worn in* hops[b], *bound with* hemp *and* flax, *dyed with* saffron *and* woad, *which are neither* esculents *nor* fruits.

John Bull's alphonsine tables, in which may be entered the four principal animals, horses, cattle, sheep, *and* hogs, *and likewise, though* dear, (*deer,*) foxes *and* hares, *with* game poultry, *and* fish; *but never mind,* Wales *has the* golden eagle; Scotland, stags, *and* rows (*roes*) *of* colleys; *and* Ireland, *the most beautiful* greyhound[c].

John Bull's[d] *spectacles for* coals, *will certainly do to inspect minerals,* tin *boxes* black leaded *over, filled with* rock salt, spar, *and* stone, pots of clay (*potter's clay*) full of earth, (*fuller's earth,*) *would* be smooth (*bismuth*) *to a* man a knees (*manganese*), *but there are none in the* hollow den, (*Holland, Denmark*); *all the* other places *have some* coppered silver, *but no* lead *into* Italy iron Turkeys, *nor* cobalt Turkey swish, (*Switz,*) *no* marbles *for poor* Germans *and* Prussians.

John Bull's gunpowder madeira: it will not be safe to have more than a little in the den (*Denmark*); nor weigh (*Norway*) *the* Turkey; *nor expect* silks[e] *from a* porter (*Portugal*).

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[b] In statistics the objects are numerous: we endeavour, therefore, to fix them by any connection, and consider it sufficient if they are just named.

[c] Though, in statistics, there are frequently many articles united, yet it will be found that in general there is a more close connection between every two or three.

[d] John Bull's articles are long, but by noticing the exceptions to some of them, repetition is prevented: as in minerals, by saying, no iron in Turkey, it is implied (without mentioning it in connection with each) that there is some in all the other European countries.

[e] Silks manufactured in all the kingdoms, except the four above mentioned.

Instead of on gunpowder and Madeira, he stands on his carpet; *though he has* cast *and* wrought iron *in his* leather shoes, *with* worsted *stockings on one leg, and* cotton *on the other;* stuff *small clothes, a* watch, *and* jewelery; *using an* astronomical instrument *to look through the* glass *at his* clock; *his waistcoat,* linen; *his frill, on one side* cambric, *the other* muslin; metallic wares *in one hand,* earthen *in the other, abundance of* paper *to wrap them in, a new* hat *on his pate, and plenty of warm* flannels, baize, frieze, *and* blankets *behind him.*

John Bull is of the same religion[f] *as his locust of an admiral, which is the* printer's hope (*Protestant*); *but* his cap *is* pressed by (*Presbyterian*) *to* partly Catholic owl: *the* deer's hind legs and body all so, *except the* sweet land, (*Switzerland,*) *where* some protest: *where they have* sacks on, (*Saxony,*) some loose, (*Lutheran*): *in* hollow land, (*Holland,*) cavernists (*Calvinists*): west fails, (*Westphalia,*) *being* loose (*Lutheran*): brush her (*Prussia*) both: her horns *are* loose: *her* head *and the* bear *squeak* Greek; *and the* dog *has* Mahometan forelegs.

In the algebraic era, the horns, John Bull, *and the* right leg, *with* sweet land, *form the* western limits: *the* head is despotic; *the* remainder, absolute.

NORWAY.

Deer's horns run at Conqueror's puncheon, and then iN Go We.

Horn cotton Maces for Me.

The sun and stars sifted on the upper horn, might naturally glomerate (*Glommen*).

Taffy's Russian whip may flog the horns into vast forests of pines *and* firs.

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[f] For further explanation of the articles, refer to Myers's Statistical Chart of Europe.

It may be entered in the Alphonsine tables, that they must be little horses *and* cattle *to live on the upper horn, whilst near them the* foxes *and* wolves *bear* links (*lynx*), *to keep away those* gluttons, *the* eagle, *and* falcon.

Upper horn, without spectacles for coals, may be seen to be sour as alum, *though* garnished (*garnets*) *with* stone, *and* loads of stone (*loadstone*).

With the upper horn people, gunpowder madeira chiefly used for those that work in iron *and* other metals.

SWEDEN.

In lower horn, sun and stars sifted in to a dale (*Dahl.*)

In lower horn, Taffy gets many a whip from extensive forests of birch, *which* pine *and* pop (*poplar*) *on* mountains *of* ash far (*fir*).

Wolves bear links (*lynx*) *on both horns and the head*[g], *which make their* beavers hotter (*otter*) *than* gluttons *for* game.

Spectacles for coals *find that to make amends for its being the lower horn, it is* gilt *and* antimony quicksilvered *with* zinc *and* stone, *giving* sulphur.

Even in the lower horn, the gunpowdered madeira, for fear it should blow up, is wrapped in woolly *or* cottony silk, *and inclosed in* copper *and* brass, iron *and* steel[h]; *which he sends, with* hats *full of* watches, *to* ships, *where he finds* sail cloth *and* cordage.

DENMARK.

The dog's tail, in Conqueror's puncheon, calls upon NoNe.

Dog's tail may be taken for a cotton mace, but only for oNe.

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g Norway, Sweden, and part of Russia.

h The two former and the two latter, when polished, resemble in colour.

Dog's tail works the sun and star sieve to Eydar, *instead of Cyder.*

Dog's tail does not like Taffy's Russian whip so well as esculent timber.

Dog's tail drawn on the tables, by its size, will denote large cattle, strong horses, *and other* domestics.

RUSSIA.

The bear is such a great Conqueror's puncheon, that it makes the deer's head quite PeNSiVe.

The bear's cotton mace is enough to clothe a MoB.

The bear's sun and star sieve is coarse and vulgar (*Volga*).

The bear's taffy, being at home, he has his whip made of hemp *and* flax, *which* vegetate much fruit; *and with it he* hops to Bacchus, (*tobacco,*) *to have it made into* wines.

Bear tables, principal animals, *one less than John Bull; the* camels, sows lick, (*souslik,*) else, (*elks,*) fish *and* game.

Bear's gunpowdered madeira has no need of cotton *or* linen; *he has such a* silky *coat on his* leather: *he growls* I sing glass, (*isinglass,*) *as I go up the* soaped cords, *and* oiled sails, *with a* candle *stuck in* porcelain *or* earthenware.

PRUSSIA.

The Berlin harness, with a Conqueror's puncheon on it, will make the deer find it hard To LiVe.

On harness mace can thump the LaW.

Berlin harness put in sun and star sieve, will make an odour (*Oder*).

To use it on Berlin harness, it is common *for Taffy to have his whip made of* buck timber.

Three common *harnesses in the tables, like his neighbour's*[i], *with* game fish.

On the joggling harness, with spectacles for coals, *one*

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[i] Like those of Russia.

can hardly see the difference between precious stones *and* amber.

As awkward a place, as upon the gunpowdered madeira, to sit lining (*linen*) silk *with* woollen cloths, glass *and* porcelain *with* iron *and* brass, *and* hats *with* paper, *and* leather *and* copper articles *with* hard ware.

AUSTRIA.

The Deer's strong loins will be like a Conqueror's puncheon to RiDe oN.

Around his loins, the cotton mace will shew he has a mighty ReX.

Danube, *chief*[k] *of European rivers, flows through the sun and star sieve, round the loins of Deer and Dog.*

Taffy, just arrived with whip in hand, to judge his loins feels his pulse; *finding him bad, makes a mixture of* wine, tobacco, *and* saffron; *to make it* mellow, (*melons,*) *he will* mill it (*millet*); hopping (*hops*) *all the while, and crying,* o live (*olives*) *some* time (*timber*) *to eat* figs, peaches, *and* mulberries, *and to weave* flax *and* hemp.

The lines (*loins*) *of the tables, have the* three common, *and the* three common[l] *to these parts; and to be a little uncommon, with* asses *and* mules *he would* buy his son's (*bisons*) goats *and* chamois; *but* Ma'am (*Marmot*) *likes* Beaver *and* some peculiar fish.

With spectacles for coals, *he can see lines* (*loins*) *of* gold *in them; and to set* Antitin quick, *gets* salt *and* alum, *which are so white, he cries,* o pale (*opal*).

Around the loins, instead of gunpowder madeira, silk, stuff, *or* linen *may be useful, trimmed with* gold *or* silver lace, *studded with* plate *and* brass mirrors; *but he cannot want* stockings, porcelain, glass, *or* paper.

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[k] The Danube, the largest river in Europe.—*Brookes.* Danube.

[l] In Russia, Sweden, Norway, Prussia, and Germany are bears, wolves, and lynxes.

HOLLAND.

Hollow land at the Deer's back, will be a good place for a Conqueror's puncheon or a TuN.

Hollow land, a place to lodge cotton mace iN.

Hollow land, perhaps, has lost a piece, through the sun and star sieve, of its thick rind (*Rhine*).

In Hollow land, their leeks must be fine, for they are famous for culinary *and* horticultural products, *and for* Bacchus (*tobacco*) dying (*dying drugs*) madder.

In the tables, only one of the common on each side the hollow, with the stalk (*storks*) *of a* fish *stuck up in the middle.*

In the Hollow land, a pity to bring gunpowder or madeira, for they line (*linen*) silk *with* woolly cotton, *and* damasks *with* leather *and* paper, *fastened on with* wax *and* starch, *and put* snuff *in* porcelain toys.

FRANCE.

Right thigh, in the Conqueror's puncheon in a NiCHe.

On the right thigh, cotton mace necessary to controul the RoGue.

Down as far as the thigh, through the sun and star sieve, a thick rind[m].

On the thigh, Taffy whips wine *and* oil *from the* roots *of the* apples *and* oranges, *very nice* fruits.

Alphonsine tables on the thigh, enter the three common *horns of* Alpine, ibexes, *and* chamois, *to* bore (*wild boars*) wool (*wolves*).

The spectacles can see, that the thigh with coal, *is made blacker than a* gipsy-(*gypsum*)-*man* (*Manganese*) *playing* quickly (*quicksilver*) *at* marbles, *with* precious stones *and* alum.

The thigh being damaged (*damasks*) *with gunpowdered*

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[m] The same mentioned in Holland.

madeira, a meeting is called of the stationer[n], mercer, *and* draper, *who cannot think it* hard-fare (*hardware*) *to* let her (*leather*) *look at a* porcelain *image in* plate glass, *and lie in* luxuries *on* salt petre *and* verdigrise.

SWITZERLAND.

Sweet the left leg in Conqueror's puncheon, and give it a TuG.

Switch the left leg with cotton mace: No.

Switch the left leg through sun and star sieve, to get off the rind, (*Rhine*).

Taffy switches his Russian whip well, for the choicest fruits and wines common.

Switch the tables which three common[o] wolves bear, *with* ibexes *and* chamois, eager *and* vulgar ma'am (*eagle, vulture, and marmot*).

His wits are close with spectacles to rocks of salt *and* crystal, *as beautiful as* marble *and* precious stones.

Gunpowder madeira seem to bewitch her, but let her (*leather*) watch (*watches*) *the* cot on (*cottons*) a silk (*silks*) line, (*linen*).

SPAIN.

Grapes in Conqueror's puncheon To JuG.

Grapes on cotton mace, a sign of PeaCe.

*Grapes in sun and star sieve; counting them might fa*tigue us, (*Tagus*).

Though such a grape *country, Taffy rolls* oranges, lemons, *and* citrons; *and as he* prunes all mine (*almonds*) figs, *finds,* o live, (*olives,*) mulled berries, (*mulberries,*) *greater* amaze (*maize*) *than* saffroned corks *for* honeyed sugar.

---

[n] Manufactures of France numerous, including the principal articles of the trades here mentioned.

[o] The three common are horses, cattle, and sheep, these being plentiful in most kingdoms of Europe.

Instead of pigs to eat grapes on their tables, they have mules: *but* wolves all pine (*alpine*) *for* game fish.

These grape people, with spectacles for coals, *see* gold quicker (*quicksilver*) *than* tin, *to* call mine (*calamine*) marbled (*marble*) alum, *a* rock of salt *with a* jet *of* amber.

They are folks for grape shot more than for gunpowder madeira, and from their sheep they get a cloth mask (*damask*) *to wear in the* cot on (*cotton*) *the* silk line, (*linen*); *and defend it with* steel fire arms, *being full of such* hard ware *as* glass paper.

PORTUGAL.

Right red foot more like being in pipe than in puncheon, cold or HoT.

Right red foot, for cotton mace I aM.

*Right red foot, in sun and star sieve, might fa*tigue us, (*Tagus*).

Right red foot, on tables, shews inferior domestics.

Right red foot, overlooked *by spectacles, to see grapes*[p].

Right red foot stirs up gunpowdered madeira with woollen paper *in a* glass hat.

ITALY.

Left foot, into Conqueror's puncheon, asked leave To CoMe.

Left foot, by a knock with cotton mace, made LaMe.

Left foot in sun and star sieve, grazed of peau, (*Po*).

Taffy's esculents (*by a kick of left leg*) *have an* amazing (*maize*) rise, (*rice,*) *with* live (*olives*) grapes *and* delicious fruits, *to the* cot on (*cotton*) *the* sugar.

Left foot on the tables[q], *instead of a pig, a* buffalo vexes (*ibex*) ma'am (*marmot*) *and* other alpine, *and makes her a* crested porcupine.

---

[p] Vegetables and minerals of Portugal the same as those of Spain, the minerals neglected.

[q] The three common: no pigs, but buffaloes.

Through the spectacles on the left foot, gold, arsenic, *and* zinc, *in a* plum bag, (*plumbago,*) *looks like such a* curious marble *as* quick (*quicksilver*) sulphured alum.

Left foot in gunpowdered madeira, being damaged, is bound in silks, satins, and velvets; *but such* gold and silver stuffs *are not so good for it as* woollen cloths.

TURKEY.

Turkey dog in Conqueror's puncheon, the liquor To GiVe.

Turkey dog nibbles the cotton mace, the marks are like those of aGe.

Danube, *chief of European rivers, flows around the loins of dog and deer.*

Turkey dog amazes (*maize*) *Taffy's whip, with the* rise (*rice*) *of* figs *and* live (*olives*) grapes, *while he* prunes delicious fruits *of* southern cot, (*cotton,*) *and his* man (*manna*) rubs (*rhubarb*) gum *on* saffron.

Turkey dog barked at three common *on tables; made* mule go, (*goats,*) *and* came (*camels*) *as if* hieing (*hyena*) *to a* wild (*wildboar*) jack, (*jackall*).

Turkey dogs wear spectacles to see his fur (*sulphur*) saltpetred *with* alum, *till* it sparkled *like* marbles *and* precious stones.

COUNTIES OF

ENGLAND AND WALES.

COUNTIES OF ENGLAND.

IT will be seen, by the figure for Great Britain, (Plate 8.) that for the Counties of England we adopt, as we have done for the four quarters of the world, the plan of giving reality to the objects which fancy may trace upon a map. By thus personifying a country, a complete locality and arrangement is given to its several parts; and nothing more is requisite, than to connect the provinces, counties, &c. with those portions of the figure on which they fall. Vide the following description of John Bull.

John Bull's red cap is now far north Humber[r], *and falling over his right ear, like a great* wad[s] *must* cumber.

His hair powdered with Durham mustard, *and to the right blowing, may* waste more[t].

His frill spreads like the wings of a he-hawk[u], being far from lank[v].

The sleeves of John Bull's coat made of linen, *and his waistcoat* not; *therefore he says,* dear-buy cheshire.

His left hand with its little Rut, *seems* less *for a* staff, *than a* shrub.

---

[r] *In the Saxon heptarchy,* the kingdom of the Northumbrians extended southward to the Humber, and took its name from being north of that river; but the southern boundary of Northumberland is *now* far north from the Humber.—*Brookes.* Northumberland.

[s] Wad or Black Lead, is found only in Cumberland.—*Walker's Geog.* England. Mineral Productions.

[t] Westmoreland. [u] Yorkshire. [v] Lancashire.

Foldout Placeholder

This foldout is being digitized and will be inserted at a future date.

The bull's tail includes two folks.

Its thigh seems on the camber[w] *for* hunting[x].

He bends his tail like a crooked ess, *because it is* hurt.

His bed *is near him though* near north.

On John Bull's leg, the north war *seems the* worst error.

And with a buck*ing* ox *it is* glossed, *which has a* monstrous[y] mouth.

The bull's hind leg is for a cant, *in the* middle, sir; *and its foot has much to* sus*tain.*

Johnny's boots topped with Berkshire hams *and* Wiltshire *bacon.*

Johnny's foot gets a somerset[z] *in a* bath *of* Dorsetshire *ale.*

The bull's knee is a devotee: *on his toe he has made his* corn well, *having plenty of* minerals[a].

COUNTIES OF WALES.

Wales forms the head of the bull, in the figure of John Bull mounted.

The bull's horn *grows out of a* flinty den, *and at the tip is a* lofty corn[b].

The other horn is a fine[c] spot, *for a* druid[d] *to* angle a sea.

---

[w] Cambridge is situated on the river Cam.

[x] The upland part of Huntingdonshire was, anciently, a forest peculiarly adapted for hunting.—*Brookes.* Huntingdonshire.

[y] The Severn is like a large mouth, south of Monmouthshire.

[z] Or Somersault. Bath is in Somersetshire.

[a] Cornwall derives its chief importance from its minerals.

By comparing the associations with the figure, they will be found to refer to all the counties of England; and it will be seen that a sentence includes a few contiguous counties, generally in the enumeration proceeding from east to west: as, he bends his tail, like a crooked ess, because it is hurt, refers to Essex and Herts, or Hertfordshire.

[b] The lofty Snowdon is in Caernarvonshire: and cornua is the Latin for a horn.

[c] Beaumaris, the chief town of Anglesea.

[d] In Anglesea was the principal seminary of the Druids.—*Walker's Geography.* England. Principality of Wales. *Bigland's View of the World.*

His forehead is a merry mount.
His nose and eye the card read.
His nostril calms *well a* break knock, *without* clamour.
Johnny's right foot is like that of a Pembroke table.

It will facilitate the acquisition of the knowledge of the chief towns of the respective counties, to notice the following sixteen of the forty in England, and three of the twelve in Wales: the others correspond so much that they may be considered as known: as Durham, Durham; Yorkshire, York; Lancashire, Lancaster, &c.

Counties.	*Towns.*
Northumberland	Newcastle
Cumberland	Carlisle
Westmoreland	Appleby
Salop	Shrewsbury
Rutland	Oakham
Suffolk	Ipswich
Essex	Chelmsford
Somerset	Bath
Wilts	Salisbury
Berks	Reading
Cornwall	Launceston
Hants	Winchester
Surrey	Guildford
Sussex	Chichester
Kent	Maidstone
Devon	Exeter
Merioneth	Bala
Glamorgan	Cardiff
Anglesea	Beaumaris

SYSTEMATIC TABLES.

IN most sciences, and trades, general tables are useful: and Mnemonics are more adapted to fix a series or table, than single or isolated objects. We give an example, with

HAÜY'S MINERALOGICAL TABLE.

The characters of Minerals are of three kinds, *Physical, Geometrical,* and *Chemical.*

I. Physical Characters.

I. GENERAL.

1. SPECIFIC GRAVITY, (according to the Hydrostatic balance of Nicholson.)
2. COHESION.
   1. *In Solids is proved:*
      I. By friction with a File.
         i Yielding.
         ii Not yielding.
      II. By rubbing the angular parts of one mineral against the angular parts of another mineral.
      III. By Percussion with a hammer.
         i Difficult to be broken.
         ii Brittle.
         iii Crumbling.
      IV. By a Steel.
         i Giving Fire.
         ii Not giving Fire.

Physical characters, continued.

v. By flexion or pressure.

i Simply Flexible.

ii Elastic.

iii Ductile.

iv Soft.

1. In its own nature.
2. Having imbibed a fluid.

vi. By the force of Traction.

2. *Liquids* (yielding with the slightest pressure.)

i. By moistening the hand.

ii. By not moistening it.

II. PARTICULAR. (As found by the senses.)

1. Impression upon the Tongue.

i. *By Taste.*

i Salt.

ii Astringent.

iii Sweetish.

iv Pungent.

v Bitter.

vi Urinous.

ii. *By adhesion.*

2. Feeling.

i. *Unctuous and greasy.*

ii. *Smooth, but not greasy.*

iii. *Harsh.*

3. Smell.

i. *By Breathing.*

ii. *By Rubbing.*

iii. *By Heating.*

i Aliaceous, or garlic-like.

ii Bituminous.

iii Sulphureous.

Physical characters, continued.

4. Sound.

i. *By Percussion.*

ii. *By Bending.*

5. Light.

i. *By Reflexion,* (producing Colour.)

i Colours of the mass.

1. In their species.

2. In their distribution.

i Uniform.

ii Variegated.

1. In stripes.

2. In spots.

3. In their Action.

1. By change of colour.

2. By reflex irises.

ii Colours of the Streak.

1. Similar.

2. Dissimilar.

iii Colours of the Powder.

1. Similar.

2. Dissimilar.

(Producing Lustre.)

i Brilliant.

ii Dull.

iii Greasy.

iv Silky.

v Pearly.

vi Metallic.

vii Pseudo-Metallic.

ii. *By Refraction.*

(Transparency.)

1. Limpid.

2. Transparent but coloured.

3. Translucid.

Physical characters, continued.

4. Opaque.

III. *By Phosphorescence.*

i By heating.

ii By rubbing.

6. ELECTRICITY.

1. *Passive.*

i By communication.

ii By rubbing.

1. Vitreous.

2. Resinous.

iii By heating.

(Vitreous on one side, and resinous on the other.)

II. *Active.*

i Vitreous.

ii Resinous.

iii Neither vitreous nor resinous.

7. MAGNETISM.

I. *Simple.*

II. *Polar.*

II. Geometrical Characters.

I. FORM.

1. DETERMINABLE.

I. Elementary.

II. Secondary.

2. INDETERMINABLE.

I. By rounding off the surfaces and angles.

II. Striated and rough.

III. Amorphous bodies, (i. e. bodies of an irregular form.

Geometrical characters, continued.

3. IMITATIVE.
    1. Bodies formed by concretion.
    11. Pseudomorphous bodies, (i. e. such as have assumed the form of another body, for which they are substituted.)

II. STRUCTURE.

1. LAMINATED.
2. LAMELLATED.
3. STRATIFORM.
4. FOLIATED.
5. FIBROUS.
    i With parallel fibres.
    ii With radiated fibres.
6. GRANULATED.
7. COMPACT.
8. CELLULAR.

III. FRACTURE.

1. DIRECTIONS.
    1. Longitudinal.
    11. Transverse.
    111. Indeterminate.
2. VARIETIES.
    1. Conchoidal.
    11. Smooth.
    111. Rough.
    1v. Scaly.
    v. Articulated.

III. Chemical Characters.

I. BY FIRE.

1. WITH STRAW.
    1. Fusibility.

Chemical characters, continued.

II. The result of Fusion.

III. The Reduction of metallic Substances.

2. WITH RED-HOT COALS.

I. Volatility.

II. Detonation.

III. Decrepitation.

IV. Ebullition.

I. BY ACIDS, (and in particular by the Nitric Acid.)

1. DISSOLUTION WITH EFFERVESCENCE.
2. DISSOLUTION WITHOUT EFFERVESCENCE.
3. REDUCTION INTO JELLY.

III. BY ALKALIES.

1. DISSOLUTION OF COPPER BY AMMONIA, forming a beautiful blue Colour.
2. THE VAPOUR OF SULPHURETTED AMMONIA, blackening the Carbonate of Lead.

In fixing the above table, as the characters of minerals are divided into Physical, Geometrical, and Chemical; the Physical into general, and particular; the Geometrical into form, structure, and fracture; and the Chemical into those proved by fire, by acids, and by alkalies; and these divisions are subdivided, the three principal divisions, Physical, Geometrical, and Chemical, are easily remembered, and we may begin with the divisions of the Physical. We employ for this Minerological Table, the Symbols of the Second Room.

The first subdivisions, already named, are eight in number: two belonging to the Physical; three to the Geometrical; and three to the Chemical characters. If we were to take eight walls for these, the divisions of them would not occupy all the symbols in the different walls, and, in some, they would only employ a few: we, therefore, keep to the

fifty symbols, and let the eight subdivisions, with which we commence, fall where they may, and we then form a narrative to connect them together.

We begin with Symbol 51 for the *general* Physical characters, and, as there are eight of them, we pass over eight symbols and use symbol 60 for the *particular;* of which there are 7, we therefore use symbol 68 for *form,* one of the Geometrical characters. Thus we proceed through the eight subdivisions, and join them by some history: as, the *general* of Zion had *particular* obligations to the emperors or heads, and *formed* images, &c.

For the next subdivisions, with which the intermediate symbols are to be engaged, it will be observed that the general physical characters are divided into specific gravity and cohesion: of the former there are no minor branches, they may, therefore, with great propriety, be both united in symbol 52: Adrian's blow was of great *specific gravity,* and the silk was as tough as *cohesion* itself. The divisions of cohesion will fall on the succeeding symbols: sighs or septuagint was a *solid* book to *file* through, and the bribes quadruple to have the *angles rubbed together,* &c. &c. And in Symbol 59, the bow, or Venice, had just so much *liquor,* that it was *moist* or *not.*

Those who have any acquaintance with Mineralogy, will not wish every minor division to be connected with the symbols. Those above proposed, will be sufficient, and enable the student easily to recall the others. To go further, would, perhaps, be detrimental.

POETRY.

VERSE is one of the greatest helps to memory, we have endeavoured to avail ourselves of it in Chronology, &c. and it may be advantageously used in any of the sciences. On the principle of association the figures employed in poetry, together, with the accent, measure, and rhyme, rivet it in the mind, but for a piece of considerable length we may call in other memorial aid. This may be done by selecting the principal image or idea from each stanza, verse, or portion of the poem, and connecting those images or ideas with a series of the symbols. We give an example in Cowper's Poem "On Friendship:" the two first verses are,

"What virtue can we name or grace,
"But men, unqualified and base,
"Will boast it their possession:
"Profusion apes the noble part
"Of liberality of heart,
"And dullness of discretion.

"But as the gem of richest cost
"Is ever counterfeited most,
"So always imitation
"Employs the utmost skill she can,
"To counterfeit the faithful man;
"The friend of long duration."

The poem may be fixed in the following manner: the thirty-one verses of which it consists, with the first thirty-one symbols, and each verse may be recalled to memory by its association with its symbol, thus:

Enos, for "what virtue, pray you?"—In the list more fathers, and "the gem of 'richest cost."—Mahalaleel will "pronounce me too severe."—Jared's "youth unadmonished by a guide."—Enoch rising, and "here again a danger lies."—Methusaleh's age "an acquisition rather rare."—Lamech's pipe is not a sign of "friendship" that "will abide the test."—Noah was "himself well furnished for the part."—Gopher trees between "fretful tempers will divide."—Talking fifes "in vain" "unite."—Shem's line "envy" might "creep in."—"Jealousy's" observations.—Belus might say, "hence authors of illustrious name."—A glove is the subject of a "renowned" "repartee."—"Beware of" a tattling chatter-box.—Fighting thunderbolts for "a joco-serious play of wits."—Freaking crook for "some fickle creatures."—Flood of chains might "make some unseasonably deaf and dumb."—In a generation of mushrooms "the great and small" not "rarely meet."—In the stern areopagus bush "courtier and patriot can not mix."—Joshua's "religion should extinguish strife."—Refer to laws for Ceres "to prove, alas! my main intent."—By Eglon, "judge then before you choose your man."—In soft fleecy letters write, "'tis not timber, stone, and lead."—Among the town's Herculanean there was "similarity of mind."—In Jepthah's navy, "the man who hails you, Tom or Jack."—Compass of Saul, to steer by; "some friends make this their prudent plan."—Get crutches for those who "whisper trivial things and small."—Solomon's fleet brought these samples; but, "alas! at last, these are but samples and a taste."—The code of a kingdom required "a disciplined and furnished mind."—Jewish kings and sceptre, appear in "true friendship" with "grace."

PROSE.

METHODS similar to those proposed for Poetry may be adopted for prose.

The divisions, or leading ideas of the piece, sermon, &c. should be attached to the symbols, or the different parts of the room, house, church, &c.

The NATURAL CONNECTION of the topics in a discourse, &c. will sometimes form the best memorial chain. Take for instance the Reverend Geo. Clayton's Missionary Sermon, delivered at Surrey Chapel, in May, 1821. The text is Ephes. ii. part of the 11th and 12th verses, "Wherefore remember that at that time ye were without Christ."

The preacher considers,

I. The mournful condition which the text describes, "Ye were without Christ." He traces the bearing and influence of this mournful deficiency upon the nature of man. 1. With reference to his understanding.—2. As it affects his conscience.—3. His character.—4. His happiness.—5. Its operation on the civil and religious institutions of human society.—6. The relation of the subject to the immortal destiny of man.

II. The duty of cherishing a distinct and constant remembrance of *this*. 1. The *light* of reason and the custom of mankind approve it.—2. The express direction of Holy *Scripture*.—3. The impulse of good feeling in every mind that is rightly constituted.

III. The practical effects which should flow from such

remembrance. 1. The recollection should be productive of deep humiliation.—2. It should excite sentiments of the liveliest *gratitude* for the happy change which has taken place.—3. It should endear to us our native land.—4. It should engage us to demean ourselves in a manner answerable to the great change which has taken place.—5. It should excite the tenderest compassion for those nations who are yet without Christ.—*Finally.* This recollection will supply the most ample justification of Missionary efforts.

Assistance will be found, in committing the above outline to memory, by tracing the *natural connection* of its topics in the following manner:

Observe, that there is an evident connection between the three principal heads: a mournful condition—remembered —with practical effects[a].

Observe[b], that, under the first head, the preacher commences with man's understanding, dives to his conscience, then, gradually, expands to his character, to his happiness in this life, to civil and religious institutions, and to the immortal state.

Observe, that, under the second head, we have—1. The *feebler* light of nature—2. The *stronger* of revelation, and —3. *Both united* in the well constituted mind.

Observe, that, under the third head, we are—1. Prostrated in humility—2. Taught to look up in gratitude—3. To look around on our country—4. To ask how we should act in it—5. To extend our thoughts to foreign climes, and—6. To justify efforts for them.

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[a] The three heads may be combined in one sentence, a mournful condition remembered with practical effects.

[b] While making these observations, let the imagination realize, in a vivid manner, a man, and the preacher directing the attention first to (what we may term) his interior, then to his exterior, &c.

The methods by which prose heard or read can be committed to memory, will aid the speaker in preserving in his mind the topics of the discourse he intends to deliver.

Persons addressing audiences will find the utility of Mnemonics; but we by no means recommend committing to memory the whole or principal part of that which is to be delivered, or in general an extensive use of notes, though particular occasions may be exceptions. In the diversity of human intellect and gifts a universal rule cannot be prescribed, but in general we may observe, that if the orator be master of his science or subject, and possess ability, he will discourse on it with more pleasure to himself and advantage to his audience from the stores of his mind, than by premeditating the whole of his address. Let the Minister of the Gospel study the Holy Scriptures, feel his responsibility, the solemnities and approach of eternity, visit the afflicted, be exercised in the trials and consolations of the Christian, depend upon and implore the influences of the Holy Spirit, stand as the ambassador of Christ, and he will not need the baneful plan of furnishing himself with a lesson to repeat by rote. If Ministers "give themselves wholly to meditation," persevere in prayer and early rising, (how otherwise can they be faithful stewards,) they will redeem time for private study, and also abound in public labors; not, (when they should be among the flock,) pursuing the chilling intricacies of learning till but little energy remains for real usefulness; attentive to their own personal religion and that of their charge, they will grow in the knowledge and image of Christ, their profiting will appear to all, and without fettering their spirits with the labored preparation of every discourse, or burdening the memory verbatim with what is professedly extempore, they will speak heavenly mysteries felt and known, with sacred unction and holy fluency.

LANGUAGES.

To acquire languages considerable application is necessary: we do not propose plans to supersede labor, but such as will materially assist the student. Where much exertion is requisite, every help is valuable.

Frequently in studying a language, so much time is occupied in the dry work of learning the Rules of Grammar, that before it is accomplished something else engages the mind, the grammar is discarded or suspended, and the object, a knowledge of the language, is not attained. If after some time the endeavour to obtain it be renewed, there is almost the same ground to traverse again, and if the attempt be not renewed, that which has been done turns to no account.

Some go to the opposite extreme, attempting to learn a language merely by translating or practice; but the knowledge thus acquired must be imperfect. As there are useful general rules on this subject, it is far better to attend to those rules and their principles, collected in simple and perspicuous grammars, than perpetually to need correcting.

Avoiding then the two extremes to which we have alluded, let the *principal* attention be directed not to the grammar, (which *may* be dispensed with,) but to the materials of a tongue, (which are indispensable,) combining progress in both. By practice, in learning the words of a language and using them in sentences, we may unconsciously acquire a tolerable method of speaking or writing in it, or, in other words, to a certain extent its grammar. Nature teaches

languages by practice, art aids and improves her instructions: the student does well to follow this course by frequent exercise in translating, speaking, and learning words and sentences, and connecting with this exercise the consideration of rules for correct method. We should avail ourselves of the assistance of grammarians, but while they differ most widely in their terms, arrangements, &c. we should not implicitly receive their directions for the essential principles of language. By seizing those principles, by judicious arrangement of useful rules, and by rejecting a superfluous train, grammar, the philologist's Chimborazzo, or Dhawalagiri, shrinks to a gently swelling mount.

Language is a medium of conveying thoughts. It consists of words, their changes, combination, and arrangement. Words, their changes, &c. are the topics of grammar, the statement of them occupies a large portion of the works on this subject; these observations apply to languages in general if not universally, for there is a great affinity in the modification of them, and there prevails in them a regard to eligibility and convenience of pronunciation.

The affinity may not at first be obvious between the modification of those languages in which the changes of the verb are frequently made by auxiliaries, and those in which they are made by different terminations of the verb itself; but a closer examination will convince that these terminations were originally similar to the auxiliaries, and that there is no material difference between the modifications—I love, I have loved, I loved, I shall love; and *am-o, ama-bam, ama-vi, ama-bo;* as appears when placed thus:

am-o,	*love-I,*
ama-bam,	*love-d-have-I,*
ama-vi,	*love-d-I.*
ama-bo,	*love-will-I*[a].

[a] "Were we, instead of *quoth I, quoth he,* to say *I quoth I, he quoth he,*

To give an instance of euphonic termination, or regard to convenience of pronunciation, "the radicals *ā* and *ĕ* immediately preceding *o*, *e*, or *a*, naturally coalesce with or disappear from before those letters, as in *am-o* for *ama-o*, *am-em* for *ama-em*, *reg-ō* for *regĕ-o*, *rĕg-am* for *regĕ-am*; *ĕ* seems commutable with *u*, in *reg-unt* for *regĕ-unt*; on the contrary, the radical *i* occasionally assumes *ē*, *i*, or *u*; thus *audi-unt*, for *audi-nt*; *audi-ebam*, for *aud-ībam*, and all the radical finals become long or short, regulated by position only.[b]"

Agreeably to these principles, tables may be formed exhibiting in a comprehensive manner the terminations of the nouns, verbs, &c.: we shall endeavour to present some; it will be well to compare them with more elaborate rules in grammars, that exceptions may be observed, and a few useful points which could not be brought into the tables, but are rendered easy to acquire by being separated from the general mass and by being so reduced in number; and also that the nature and manner of significant, euphonic changes, &c. may be traced; which will both lead to a more perfect knowledge of a language, and impress its declensions, &c. on the memory by the best (that which we have called rational) association, and will, in many instances, instead of *learning* with difficulty, enable to *construct* and *give* the proper modifications of words.

In the following table of the terminations of the Latin declensions, the nominative singular is considered *various*, the vocative is omitted, being the same as the nominative, and the ablative plural being the same as the dative plural; the accusative singular is sometimes *um*.

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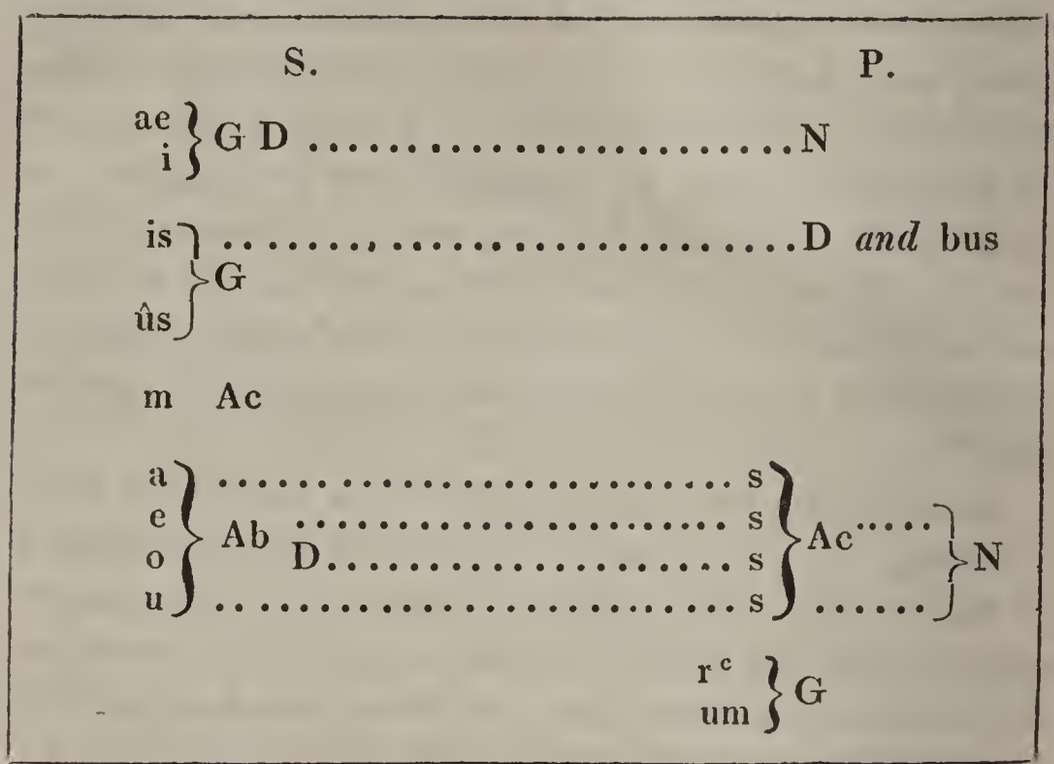
it would be truly absurd; though exactly on a par with *ego ai-o, ille ai-t*; or, our English, *thou love-st, he love-th, &c.*" See Dr. Gilchrist's Essay on the Formation of Latin Verbs, prefixed to the Parent's Latin Grammar. The Essay will amply repay the attention of the student.

[b] Dr. Gilchrist's Essay.

TERMINATIONS OF THE LATIN DECLENSIONS.



It will be seen by the following tables, that we have ventured to deviate from terms, &c. received for ages, adopting those which appear to us more natural and just, and easier to recollect [d].

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[c] Inserted.

[d] We conjugate as follows :

DONNER, *TO GIVE.*

Indicative.	Subjunctive.
Present.	
Je donne, *I give.*	que Je donne, *I may give.*
Past and reference to Present.	
Je donnois, *I have given.*	que J'aie donné, *I may have given.*
Past.	
Je donnai, *I gave;* tu donnas, &c.	que Je donnasse, *I might give.*
Past, at a Past Time.	
J'eus donné, *I had given*	que J'eusse donné, *I might have given.*
Future.	
Je donnerai, *I shall give.*	Je donnerois, *I should give.*
At a Future Time, Past.	
J'aurai donné, *I shall have given.*	J'aurois donné, *I should have given.*

TABLE OF THE LATIN CONJUGATIONS.

ACTIVE.

Infinitive terminations all in re [e]	āre am-o	ēre mon-e-o	ĕre mol-e-o	īre aud-i-o	ĕre fug-i-o
Indicative.	Present. o	Past & reference to present. ba	Past. vi [f]	Past, at a past time. veram	Future. { bo bis { am es
Subjunctive [g]. a e a e	m	re	ver-im	vissem	ver [h]-o
			is		is
Imperative sometimes adds *to, te,* or *tote* [i], in 2nd and 3rd persons, singular and plural.					

Endings of the persons [k]...		1st.	2nd.	3rd.
	S	o m	s	t
	P	mus	tis	nt

Participle..... n-s
with its cases ..... d-i o / t-u } um

[e] The infinitives *āre, ēre, īre,* belong to the primary conjugations; there are two more which are secondary.
[f] The *v* omitted in conjugations in *ĕre.* [g] Where the indicative present has *a,* the subjunctive has *e,* and *vice versa.* [f h] *v,* the sign of the past and *r* of the future, inserted in *visse, turum, turus.*
[i] For an emphatic *tu.* [k] Except indicative past, first and second singular.

THE PASSIVE varies from the active in little more than the change of the infinitive *re* to *ri,* the addition of *r* or *mini* to the persons, and the use of the participle *tus, sum,* &c. It will be advisable for the student to insert the signs of the passive in the above table.

FRENCH CONJUGATIONS.

Infinitive	er Donner	ir Finir	oir Recevoir	re Rendre
Indicative	Present. e s	Past and reference to present. oi	Past. ai i u	Futurc. r
Subjunctive	e	*	ss	r-oi
Imperative	S 2nd per. as ind. pr. 1st.—3rd as sub. pr. 3rd. P as ind. pr. pl.			
Endings of persons	1st 2nd 3rd S e ai s[l] s e a t d[m] P ons mes ez tes nt		Participle	present ant past é i u

* For the tenses omitted in this table, see conjugation, p. 206.
l Transposed, make *aise*.
m Make the French and English word *date*.

Learners should avail themselves of such tables as Parkhurst's sheet for the Hebrew, which exhibit at one view, with local arrangement, the essential principles of a language.

The student's labor should be abridged by interlineary

and literal translations, by sparing his reference to the dictionary, and by his being taught orally. The translations adopted should be *strictly* literal, and shew the one primary idea of each word. As much as possible the *corresponding* words should be used, which will be remembered without effort. In elementary works (neglecting this method) such translations as the following are given:

Bref, *brief*, is translated "short."
Ancien, *ancient*, ——— "old."
Gentil, *genteel*, ——— "pretty."
&c. &c.

Ideal association assists the memory, (especially in Hebrew, on account of the significancy of the words,) by noticing the principal idea of each root, which shews the *reason* of the various applications of the word, as פכה, signifies face, because the face *turns*, the leading idea of that root being "to turn;" it likewise signifies a wheel which "turns," and an angle where a wall "turns[m]." On the same principle, etymology (on the plan of the "Student's Manual,") imparts knowledge and enriches the mind, instead of laying a burden on the memory.

In the use of the Hebrew serviles, *those which form nouns;* and, whether by being prefixed, inserted, or post-fixed, may be known by the following lines; in which the arrangement of the serviles in Parkhurst's "One Sheet View," is preserved by the symbols, thus,

The noun Enos has his א *in front* to his mind,
But Mahalaleel's ה will keep always *behind;*

---

[m] The necessity of attending to the *analogical* meaning of words translated, and of tracing it in each instance to the primary idea, has been recently adverted to in the Lectures of Mr. Black, teacher of the "Paidophilean System."

Jared ו will *insert*, and then put *at his back*:
Enoch's י on the top, and the *midst* of his pack:
Noah's מ, the *first* member of quite a new race,
And his gopher, a נ, by the shape of her *face;*
And to finish, without any stigma of sloth,
Good Shem's line, and the tower, shall have ת on them both.

The Latin prepositions, with their government, are given in Dr. Pye Smith's Grammar, in hexameter verses.

The derivation of one language from another, and the consequent resemblance of many to each other, may be turned to good account by comparing the words, their changes, &c. in several languages. The corresponding words in two or more languages, will rather confirm and facilitate recollection than prove an additional task. By practice (Nature's mode of teaching languages,) it will be found that a person possessing a tolerable knowledge of Latin and French, can (without either dictionary or grammar) read and understand a Spanish book; at first going over each paragraph a few times: words which he does not understand at the first perusal will be gradually explained by their connection. This is one expedient by which a child learns with such amazing facility its mother tongue, explanation by connection.

"Words derived from other tongues are frequently changed, agreeably to the genius of that into which they are adopted: for instance, the substitution of a labial for an aspirate, or guttural, or diphthong, forms a general principle which pervades the Latin tongue in its formation from the Greek: hence, *vicus*, a village, from οικος; *vinum*, wine, from οινος; *ovis*, a sheep, from οις, &c[n]."

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[n] Dr. Rees's Cyclopedia.

TRADE.

METHOD, correct accounts, and written memorandums are of the greatest importance in business. Method is an important aid to memory; extensive concerns could not be conducted without it; and perhaps there is not to be found that humble individual who never adopts it. In every cottage there are certain places for certain things; and we have seen the vessel set in the middle of the floor in the farmer's kitchen, that the goslings' meal might not be forgotten. Articles may be connected with the symbols. It may sometimes be desirable to employ them, when the memorandum book, &c. is not at hand. We have found it so, in securing subjects which have occurred to the mind, while travelling by night. Rational association will be found of great utility. A connection may be made among several articles or affairs. If a person has to recollect salt, corn, brushes, meat, cloth, and books, he may say, "salt the corn, brush the meat with a cloth book." By numbering or counting the objects of attention, we adopt rational association; "at such a place I have *four* matters to arrange, at such a time I have *five*."

In the common affairs of life, there are few persons who do not occasionally employ some of the expedients we have named. Calling on a respected friend, and just about to ting his bell, we perceived his number was *ting*, (129,) and never forgot it afterwards.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

ASSOCIATION being the grand expedient for assisting memory, it may be adopted in various ways. It is a law in the human mind, the impression of the Almighty, and fully to perceive its efficacy is equivalent to receiving a new mental power. Necessity will dictate the method of its application, and its utility extends to every subject which can engage the attention. Let the individual then, wishing to impress certain things on his memory, consider how he can employ association for the purpose, or what will be the best expedient to assist recollection; and his mind will soon suggest efficacious expedients and contrivances.

To learn THE NAMES AND ORDER OF THE BOOKS OF SCRIPTURE, we may connect them with the symbols, or, as we remember things by associating or linking them together, they may be united in this manner, as, Genesis is *the beginning;* Exodus, *the going forth;* in Leviticus are *the Levitical laws;* in Numbers, is the *numbering* of the people; in Deuteronomy, the *repetition.* We may say, "In Genesis things *come in,* in Exodus they *go out* with the *Levites,* whose *numbers* are *repeated.*" Proceeding thus with the remaining books, the whole chain will be as easy to secure as a few links.

To acquire THE RESPECTIVE SUBJECTS OF A SERIES OF CHAPTERS, the association for the number may be found in the chapter; thus, in Genesis, (passing the first four chapters which speak of the creation, the sabbath, the fall, the death of Abel:)—Chapter 5 is the book of the ge-

nerations or liVes of Adam, Seth, &c.—6, the Daughters of men taken by the sons of God—7, clean beasts by *sevens*—8, Smelled a Sweet Savour—9, the Grant of animal food: the bow Given—10, (the convenient number for multiplying) the generations of Noah—11, the builders of Babel often said LeT us—12, the LaNd of Canaan promised—13, Abram and Lot's parting TiMe—14, the battle of *four* kings with five in the *fourteenth* year of Chedorlaomer—15, *five* LiVe creatures used for the sign—16, Hagar fLeD from Sarah—17, He that is born in ThY house and he that is bought with ThY money shall be circumcised—18 and 19, LoT, Sodom, and Gomorrah—20, NoW therefore restore—21, the son of the bondwoman shall NoT —22, a ram caught by his hoRNs—23, the silver which he had NaMed—24, RebekaH—25, the elder shall seRVe—26, he feaReD—27, savouRY—28, Jacob RoSe—29, shouldest thou therefore serve me for NouGht—30, send Me aWay—31, Jacob had pitched his tent in the MounT—32, power with God and with MeN—33, Esau ran to Meet hiM—34, MaKe ye marriages—35, Rachel and Isaac's last MoVe—36, MiDian in the field of MoaB—37 to 50, the history of Joseph, who said, MY sheaf arose.

We have repeatedly alluded to the importance of ARRANGEMENT, as giving regularity and facility to subjects, which, without it, would be confusion and perplexity. By proper natural arrangement a subject is *involuntarily* remembered, it presents itself to the mind with its various appurtenances. Dr. Collyer, in his lecture on the Passage through the Red Sea, speaks of that miracle and its attendant circumstances in this order:

1. Miracles preparatory to the departure from Egypt.
2. The miraculous passage of the Red Sea.
3. The miracles subsequent to this event, and attending the journey through the wilderness.

The passage through the Red Sea brings to mind the other miracles *as connected with it*, and *in the order* in which the able lecturer treats of them.

In the following hymn the order is so beautiful, that the perusal of the verses, once or twice, by a person who realises the scene, can scarcely fail to impress it on his mind and fix the piece in his memory:

" See! the bright monarch of the day
" In ocean dips his beams;
" While from his brow a parting ray
" With milder glory streams.

" The moon, pale empress of the night,
" In sweet succession reigns,
" And finely paints with silver light
" The mountains, vales, and plains.

" The planets in progression rise,
" And shine from pole to pole:
" Their pleasing course delights our eyes,
" And charms th' attentive soul.

" The starry arch in grandeur glows
" Through all its ample round:
" Great God! thy power no limit knows;
" Thy wisdom knows no bound."

A composition is rendered perspicuous and more easy to remember by proper divisions, but they should not be too numerous or complicated. It is not in general necessary to retain all the illustrations, &c. of an author or speaker, but the principal topics and heads. We should recur to them while hearing a discourse, although by so doing we lose some elucidations and subordinate observations.

In reading a book, we may mark in the margin, principal points and passages, that they may be afterwards referred to, and that they may be regarded in a second perusal. Par-

ticular attention should be given to the summaries of books. It will frequently be found less difficult to obtain a comprehensive view of an entire work or science, than a knowledge of a few unconnected parts of it; while the general knowledge illuminates the minor branches. In seeking a certain spot in any region, how superior the facility of the person well acquainted with the country in general, to that of the individual altogether in an unknown land. These subjects are more fully discussed in Dr. Watts's "Improvement of the Mind."

The sententious poem, the "Night Thoughts," is perfectly erratic; yet from it arises a proof of the efficacy of every species of association, that by observing the erratic nature of the poem, we are aided in committing it to memory. The author continually enlarges upon a word, or idea, as it occurs; therefore the first conducts to the second, the second to the third, &c.

"Tir'd nature's sweet restorer, balmy *sleep!*
"He, like the world," &c.

The following lines refer to an idea in the preceding:

"From short (as usual) and disturb'd *repose*
"I *wake:* how happy they that *wake* no more!"

The following refer to the preceding:

"I *wake*, emerging from a sea of dreams
"Tumultuous, &c."

READING AUDIBLY in his studies was the practice of that youth of vast attainments, William Durant; this practice is especially advantageous in learning languages. In our tables of declensions, &c. may be adopted the mode so useful in the Infant Schools, of singing or chiming to cheerful or whimsical metre, thus, *o-ba-vi-veram-bo-bis-am-es.*

The Infant Schools exemplify the effect of good method in communicating instruction. By PICTORIAL REPRESENTATION, by objects exhibited to the eye, by explaining to the understanding, by questions which ascertain the advance of the pupils in knowledge, by doing all in a manner which turns the task into a pleasure, great progress is made with these very juvenile bands. In Theron and Aspasio, Dialogue 6, several events in history are agreeably represented as told in "the language of the pencil." Numerous works are now composed for the young on this engaging plan.

Youth is man's favorable and lovely seed-time. In it there is an aptness to receive the germ of knowledge, and every facility to its expansion and increase. The mind, in this season of life, is free from those multifarious concerns which in more advanced years crowd upon it, and, almost irresistibly, engross its powers [a].

Things may be impressed on the memory by WRITING them; this might be one reason of the command to the King over the children of Israel: *Deut* xvii. 18. "And it shall be, when he sitteth upon the throne of his kingdom, he shall *write* him a copy of this law in a book."

We should LEARN WELL what we take in hand; things imperfectly learnt are soon lost, or soon become confused in the mind. No good object is obtained without exertion; but it is much more easy to pursue a theme while upon the mind, and (we may say) upon the tongue, than repeatedly to relinquish and renew the effort.

Association applied is CONTRIVANCE to aid memory, by our extensive use and recommendation of it we com-

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a "Il arrive ordinairement que les vieillards parlent du tems passé, et qu'ils se souviennent des faits qui les frappérent dans leur jeunesse, au lieu que les faits recens ne laissent aucune trace dans leur memoire; il arrive aussi que les anciennes idées roulent continuellement dans leur ame." SAURIN. *Premier Sermon sur le Renvoi de la Conversion.*

mend numerous contrivances for this purpose, outline maps, scientific games, catechisms, &c. We have a sacred sanction of contrivance by objective association, *Numb.* xv. 38, 39. "Speak unto the children of Israel, and bid them *that they make them fringes in the borders of their garments* throughout their generations, and *that they put upon the fringe of the borders a ribband of blue:* and it shall be unto you for a fringe, *that ye may look upon it, and remember* all the commandments of the Lord."

Memory is of infinite value in this world, necessary to the common affairs of life, and to the improvement of the mind; and also essential to religious exercises, to the profitable reading and hearing of the word of God, to the promotion of edification and gratitude by the judgments and mercies of Jehovah. If memory is infinitely valuable in time, how interesting is it in connection with eternity! There it shall never die. Exceeding all the tortures of material fire, what shall be the anguish of a spirit at the ever gnawing remembrance of time, opportunities, and privileges abused and slaughtered, and of deeds by which it plunged itself, and urged others, to endless perdition? What shall be the high mental joys of the just made perfect, in "remembering all the way by which they were led," the counsels of the Almighty, the scenes of Bethlehem and Gethsemane, and the transactions of Calvary? These shall for ever enkindle the *new* song.

If the memory is so precious a gift, and so deeply interesting, how important to reject from this depository of the mind, trifles, trash, and filth, with which in many instances it is encumbered and poisoned! How necessary to enrich the soul by storing the memory with treasures, which will solace in affliction, and in those days of dissolution appointed to many, when there is neither power to read or to converse with friends! How incumbent to lay up treasures that will shine in eternity, with ever-increasing lustre!

If the darkness and folly of Atheism pertain to him who

does not fervently acknowledge the Deity in his operations in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and in those etherial fires whose "confluence centres in our sight," what shall be said of him who ventures, in proud independence, to manage a spirit formed to grasp all these in its contemplations and to soar far beyond them? RELIGION is essential to the science of memory. It is incumbent on every individual to seek "a sanctified memory," that its energy may be consecrated, together with all the other powers of the mind, to Jehovah. It is the voice both of reason and religion, that the studious should implore success on their every effort, by humble and earnest PRAYER.

FINIS.

LINES,

Written for the Lecture at the Mansion House Academy, Camberwell.

PERVERTED are the powers
  Th' Almighty gave to man,
E'er since the blast, midst Eden's flowers,
  Of sin pestif'rous ran.

Dark clouds of noxious seed
  Now find congenial soil,
And germinate each baneful weed,
  Defying human toil.

O may the BREATH that made,
  To GOD our spirits turn,
And give a MEMORY ne'er to fade,
  HIS works henceforth to learn.

ERRATA.

—~o~—

Page 7, line 25, page 13, *read* pages 13 and 14.
18, bottom, Chronology, *read* Universal Chronology.
19, Cronology, *read* Universal Chronology.
23, line 23, Cainan, *read* List.
23, line 24, Mahalaleel, *read* Jug.
24, line 18, Cainan found, *read* In List.
24, line 19, Mahalaleel's mug, *read* Jug.
26, line 11, Noah's, *read* The Nest a.
28, line 11, surely, *read* surelY.
28, line 13, Join, *read* JoiN.
40, line 7, Haran, *read* Aram.
68, line 21, Trojan, *read* Trajan.
92, line 19, Saracens, *read* Saxons.

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